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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Fair, windy, cold today, tonight. Cloudy and cold tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 14-27;
Thursday 10-20. Details, page B4.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1974

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20 CENTS



ALEX ROSE joined his widow, Elsie, upper right, to pay tribute to the Liberal Party leader yesterday. Also attending were Gov. Carey, John V. Lindsay and his wife, Mary, and Robert F. Wagner. Page B3.

Yunich Quits as M.T.A. Chairman; Denies Being Pressured by Carey

By LESLIE MAITLAND

In a surprise announcement yesterday, David L. Yunich said he was resigning as chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority—the \$80,000-a-year post to which he had been appointed by Gov. Malcolm Wilson.

Mr. Yunich made public a letter to Governor Carey dated Dec. 29 in which he asked that his resignation "become effective at your earliest convenience."

The 59-year-old administrator, a former vice chairman of R. H. Macy & Company, joined the M.T.A. on May 2, 1974. He said yesterday that he felt the time was appropriate for him to return to the private business world.

Mr. Yunich denied that he had been pressured to resign by the Carey administration, with which he has openly battled in recent months, but he noted that a chairman who had been appointed by the current Governor "could get more cooperation from Albany than I've been able to get."

The conflict between Mr. Yunich and Governor Carey flared last October, when the chairman said a fare increase of 10 cents or 15 cents for New York City subways and buses might be required—a move that the Governor described as "unthinkable." The authority, under Mr.



The New York Times/Robert Walter
David L. Yunich as he announced his resignation yesterday.

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GOVERNOR PARDONS 7 TO 'CLOSE THE BOOK' ON ATTICA EPISODE

HE SEEKS TO CORRECT 'WRONGS'

Term of Eighth Ex-Inmate Involved in Uprising Is Commuted—Move Against Troopers Barred

By TOM GOLDSTEIN

Governor Carey moved yesterday to "firmly and finally close the book" on the 1971 prison uprising at Attica as he pardoned seven former Attica inmates and commuted the sentence of an eighth who participated in the riot.

At the same time, the Governor said that no disciplinary action would be taken against 20 of the state troopers and

Statement by Governor, page A10.

prison guards who had taken part in the bloody retaking of the upstate prison during which 39 men, including 10 hostages, were killed. Altogether, there were 43 fatalities during the episode.

Yesterday's unexpected action by Governor Carey meant that none of the seven convicted inmates—who are not now in prison as a result of crimes related to the 1971 uprising—will face incarceration.

Parole Possible 17 Years Early

The eighth inmate, John Hill, has been serving a 20-year-to-life sentence as a result of his conviction in April 1974 of killing William Quinn, a prison guard, in the early days of the riot. Mr. Hill's sentence was commuted, making him eligible for parole next month—17 years before his minimum period of imprisonment would have expired.

The Governor said that after reviewing all the material relating to the uprising and subsequent prosecution of inmates, he had come "to the most distressing, indeed the most disappointing moment in my tenure as Governor of this State."

"For I now must conclude that the conduct of this investigation and prosecution has been such that we now confront the real possibility that the law itself may well fall into disrespect," he said. "Hence, I have concluded that, as Governor, I have the final responsibility to bring this tragic affair to a conclusion which, however unsatisfactory, will foster respect for our system of justice as one capable of recognizing and correcting its wrongs."

62 Named in Indictments

Altogether, 62 inmates were named in indictments stemming from the four-day prison uprising. One correction officer was indicted. Two inmates were convicted at trials, and six other defendants entered pleas of guilty to less serious crimes than those with which they had originally been charged.

All but one of the remaining indictments—that of an inmate who is still a fugitive—have already been dismissed.

Mr. Hill, who had been in Attica on a parole violation charge, is serving his 20-year-to-life sentence at Greenhaven Correctional Facility. When informed yesterday by William Kunstler, one of his lawyers, of the Governor's action, Mr. Hill, who is a Mohawk Indian, said: "The only thing that got me through

Continued on Page A10, Col. 1

Yunich Frees Red Leader on Bail and Abolishes Franco-Era Court

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

Dec. 30—Santiago Carrillo, general of the Communist Party, emerged this afternoon on bail for \$4,400, gaining the right to reside in his own country.

After Mr. Carrillo left prison, he announced that it was the Court of Public Order, which considered his case and which decided on political cases during the Franco era, that would be abolished.

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BIG CITIES PROTESTING ON U.S. WORKS FUNDS

Distribution Said to Favor Suburbs With Less Unemployment

By ERNEST HOLSENDOERF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Disgruntled city officials around the country are protesting the distribution of \$2 billion in public works funds by the Commerce Department, and a move was begun today to subpoena them with the prospect of additional funds.

Mayors, most of them from big cities, say that the funds are going disproportionately to suburbs, small cities and localities that appear to have less unemployment than some cities that have lost out.

"A review of the grants shows clearly that the Ford Administration awarded smaller local governmental jurisdictions a disproportionate share," Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark said yesterday on behalf of the United States Conference

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Shutdown Is Threatened

By MAX H. SEIGEL

A Federal judge has barred the operation of an incinerator on Long Island, whenever the wind blows from the east, to prevent pollutants from moving into populated areas of Queens and Westchester.

Judge Thomas C. Platt also ruled late Wednesday in Federal Court in Brooklyn that the facility, which is in Port Washington and is known as the "Roslyn incinerator," be shut down whenever the air over the district was stagnant.

He also told the Town of North Hempstead that it must either improve the quality of emissions from the incinerator or close it permanently by Jan. 11, 1978. The Federal Government had asked that the incinerator either be upgraded or shut down.

At the same time, he ordered that the Town of North Hempstead make adjustments in its refuse dumping to "minimize the odors that are wafted westward across the adjacent residential areas."

The judge also declared that "in no event should the dumping of any putrescible materials be permitted" in the part of the landfill near Wakefield Avenue, close to many small residences.

Judge Platt issued these rulings at the end of a month-long trial during which the Federal Government sought to have North Hempstead either upgrade the in-

Continued on Page A10, Col. 2

Panel Warns Industries

By MARTIN WALDRON

TRENTON, Dec. 30—A New Jersey State Senate committee recommended today that the Legislature ban 16 cancer-causing chemicals from the state as part of a far-reaching program to cut the high rate of cancer in the state. It also urged a 1-cent increase in the cigarette tax to finance prevention efforts.

The committee said that a healthy environment was more important than jobs, and the committee chairman, State Senator John M. Skevin, Democrat of Oradell, said if it became necessary to keep carcinogens out of the state's air and water, the Legislature should close down offending industries by law.

Although concern is growing about the rate of cancer deaths in New Jersey—said to be 14 percent higher than any other state—any move to shut down any portion of the \$2 billion-a-year chemical industry in New Jersey would provoke strong opposition because of the state's rate of unemployment, which is the highest in the United States.

State pollution experts said that it probably would not come to that, at least not immediately, since the true situation had not yet been defined.

John Horn, Acting Commissioner of Labor and Industry, while asserting that he had told Senator Skevin that he would cooperate with him fully, said that ban-

Continued on Page A10, Col. 1

Of all in the world...
Iceberg
100's are the lowest in tar!

INSIDE
...in South Africa
...ing Authority Contract
...City's Housing Authority
...Board Emergency Financial
...guidelines. Page B3.

Ships' Use of Liberian Registry Ship Concerns on Tax and Pay

By JOHN KIPNER

Dec. 30—In less than 30 years, the African nation of Liberia, whose natural harbor has become the largest in the world.

Both critics and supporters of the system say that, because of the Liberian flag arrangement, American ship companies do not have to pay American corporate taxes, build ships in American yards, pay union wages to American crews or submit to American safety standards and inspection.

About a third of the Liberian fleet is owned by Americans. Shipowners of other nationalities—some Greek and Chinese operators are among the biggest—receive similar benefits.

Attention has focused on the Liberian shipping operation because in the last two weeks five Liberian flag vessels have been involved in oil spills or other maritime mishaps in United States waters.

The Argo Merchant ran aground and broke up off Nantucket Island, spilling 7.5 million gallons of No. 6 oil into the Atlantic Ocean. The San Sinena exploded off Long Beach, Calif., after unloading oil, killing four sailors. The Olympic Games ran aground in the Delaware River while under the control of a local tug and aided by three local tugs and has spilled 138,000 gallons of oil.

The Oswego Peace, her hull damaged from an earlier grounding, leaked a small amount of oil off New London, Conn.

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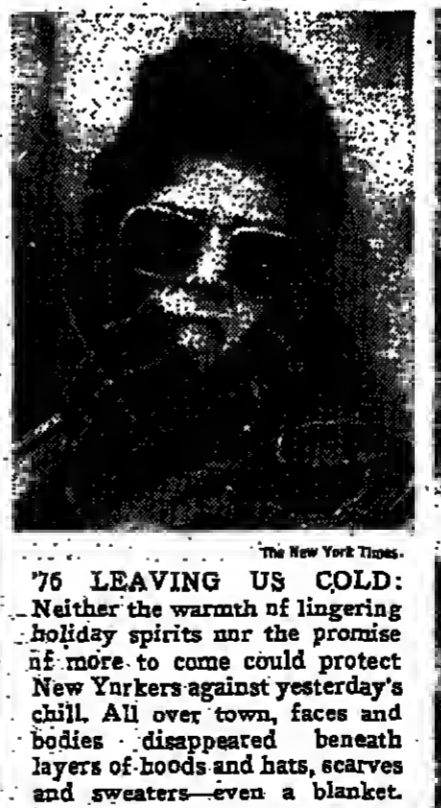


Chinese Say Unrest Ebbs in Paoting, South of Peking

PEKING, Dec. 30—The situation in the North China city of Paoting, where political feuding erupted into armed conflict, is gradually improving, a Chinese official said tonight.

He told correspondents that factional disputes there dated from the days of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-69. He gave no details of the latest clashes.

An article in Jenmin Jih Pao, the Communist Party newspaper, on Dec. 20 said radicals were causing disorders in Paoting, 110 miles south of here, as part of a plot to seize power. Reliable sources said Paoting, which lies on China's main



75 LEAVING US COLD: Neither the warmth of lingering holiday spirits nor the promise of more to come could protect New Yorkers against yesterday's chill. All over town, faces and bodies disappeared beneath layers of hoods and hats, scarves and sweaters—even a blanket.

north-south rail line, had a long history of political strife.

On official reports reaching Hong Kong, China said its grain harvest this year set a record, with a majority of provinces equaling or surpassing totals for last year. Page A5.

The party newspaper has reported "beating, smashing, looting," the destruction of military equipment, the disruption of transportation and the theft of state funds. Other reliable sources said that there had been murders, rapes and bank robberies and that at one point armed bands were taking prisoners.

Mao Tse-tung's purged widow, Chiang Ching, and other so-called radicals have



School Finance Law Upset in California; Spur to Reform Seen

The California Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the system of relying on local property wealth to finance public schools was unconstitutional, providing the biggest boost so far to the movement to change the method by which most of the nation's public schools are supported.

Almost all other states depend on such a system, and the California ruling is likely to intensify pressure for reform elsewhere.

By its 4-to-3 ruling the State Supreme Court made California the second state in which the traditional method of school financing has been found illegal. New Jersey's highest court reached a similar verdict in 1975.

Issue First Considered in 1971

School Finance Law Upset in California; Spur to Reform Seen

But the case in California, which was filed in behalf of John Serrano in 1968, was the one that originally gave impetus to the school finance reform movement.

It first reached the State Supreme Court in 1971, when the panel overruled a lower state court that had refused to consider the case and ordered it to trial.

Yesterday's action marked the culmination of the legal maneuvering surrounding the Serrano case, which was finally tried in the lower court and made its way back to the State Supreme Court.

"So long as assessed valuation within a district's boundaries is a major de-

Continued on Page D10, Col. 1

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American in Austria Says Work for C.I.A. Ruined Her Life

After Long Controversy, She Collects \$15,000 in Settlement of Claims

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

SALZBURG, Austria—From 1969 to 1973, Martha Schneider provided cover for American intelligence agents in Vienna and Salzburg by taking leases on apartments so that they could be used for secret meetings. She has since suffered a nervous breakdown and near-bankruptcy. Perhaps it would have happened anyway. But she believes her life was ruined by her involvement with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The agency refused for more than three years, according to Miss Schneider, to give her a reasonable settlement on her claims. Then, on Dec. 11, an associate general counsel of the C.I.A., John K. Greaney, paid her \$15,000 in cash—one hundred \$100 bills and another one hundred \$50 bills—on the understanding that she would drop her claims and keep quiet about her association.

She decided to tell her story anyway, and her account provides a glimpse into the way the C.I.A. has used American civilians to hide covert activities abroad. Most of what follows is her version, documented by her correspondence with the agency over the last four years and by her negotiations with the American consul in Salzburg, Clifford J. Quinlan.



Martha Schneider, who now teaches music at a girls' school in Salzburg, in front of the Salzburg Castle

No Response to Questions

Officials at the consulate and at the embassy in Vienna, asked for their version of the affair, said questions could be answered only in Washington. The New York Times submitted queries to the C.I.A. in October, after an initial interview with Miss Schneider in the summer, but the agency has not responded.

"I have stopped lying for the C.I.A.," said Miss Schneider, who is now 45 years old. She says she is prepared to accept the consequences of telling her story.

Seven Years Ago, She Hoped for a Career as an Opera Singer in Vienna, where she was teaching piano at the American School. She took up offers of friends in the American community to help find an apartment and slowly became entangled in espionage, assumed identities and cover stories. When the relationship came to an end, she was left with overdue bills, an open ended lease, threats and little recourse to the law.

No Hope for Career in Music

Today, after a nervous breakdown, she has no more hope of a career in music. She says that all she wants is "to prevent even one more person from falling into their trap headlong, as I did."

Miss Schneider had been living in Vienna for six years when the lease on her apartment expired early in 1969. As a chorus singer in the Vienna State Opera, she needed to find a new home quickly, and she says, "it is very difficult to find a decent place in Vienna, especially in the winter, so I was letting my friends in the American community know about my problem."

One night that February, she says, the telephone rang, and an American who said he worked for the Army thought he could help. As she understood it, the arrangement was that she would get a job working as a purchaser for the military post exchange system, and would work out of an apartment the Government would pay for.

"I found a place in summer, and moved in in December," she said. "They gave me a contract to sign, binding me to secrecy, and I asked, 'What about the job?'"

As she tells it, "The answer was, 'There is no job—we're from the embassy and we sometimes have confidential conversations we don't want to hold in the embassy. We want to use the apartment.'" In the intelligence business, this is known as a safe house.

Cannot Recall Contract Terms

Miss Schneider never got a copy of the contract, she says, and she cannot remember its terms. She maintains that she did not become a government employee by signing it and that her embassy contact, a reserve Foreign Service officer, told her, "You'll never regret your association with the United States Government. You've got to trust us."

Her American contacts never told her for whom she worked and things ran smoothly at first. They paid the rent and they always gave notice before they came for a visit.

"I wasn't supposed to come back until after the visits," she says, "but sometimes I did. There were long conversations with people in foreign languages, I think from Eastern Europe."

In the summer of 1970, Miss Schneider's opera work took her to Salzburg for the annual music festival. Almost as soon as she arrived, another American, who identified himself as Peter Fulk—not his real name—took her to dinner. She was anxious about her career, she said, and "We'll help you," he told her. "We'll help you," he told her. "How do you think the others do it?" he told her.

Promises of Career Recalled

Again, she went along. "They kept telling me, we want to see you succeed," Miss Schneider said. "They needed an apartment in Salzburg, the same as in Vienna. So they got me to agree to take on the apartment in Salzburg in addition to the one in Vienna. They said there'd be no financial risk to me, it'd just be the tenant."

In November 1970, she signed a lease on Apartment 52 at Paris-Lodron-Strasse 17. The lease, which had no fixed duration and provided for cancellation only after six months' notice and a court judgment, did not say that the Government would share the rent, which was about \$150 a month.

"I never considered the apartment in Salzburg as mine," Miss Schneider said. But, she said, the responsibility for paying the rent, furnishing the place, and buying cleaning supplies and curtains pressed in on her and crowded out her career.

She lost some of her piano students in Vienna. Her income shrank. Her dependence on her contacts grew. Finally, her psychic and financial states both collapsed under the pressure in the autumn of 1972.

Vienna Apartment Lease Canceled

The landlord in Vienna canceled the lease in September, just as she succeeded in arranging a singing audition in Munich. Without an apartment in Vienna, her American contacts—perhaps unsettled by the trouble she had been giving them on the apartments—announced they would terminate the relationship.

Miss Schneider never went to the audition. She suffered a nervous collapse. Confused, still not clear what had happened to her, she moved to the Salzburg apartment, but was unable to pay her rent, which with utilities and heat came to about \$240 a month.

She is a precise, meticulous person with sharp, spare features. She saved every date and scrap of paper that fell into her hands during the apartment arrangements.

After having recovered, she tried to find out for whom she had been working and to get what she thought was a reasonable settlement of her debts.

"They kept referring me to the proper people," she says, "and refused to tell me who they were." But, using a picture, she tracked down Peter Fulk by his real name at his home in Berchtesgaden. He has since retired and moved to Washington.

Appeal to Members of Congress

Having once lived in River Edge, N.J., she turned to New Jersey members of Congress for help. It was through them, she said, that she learned that the Department of State and the C.I.A. were handling her case.

In November 1973, the Government made an offer of \$3,000. This was increased, after Congressional inquiries, to \$3,300 in January 1974, Miss Schneider said. She refused that amount and moved from the fateful apartment into a one-room flat. The Government declined to increase its offer.

Finally she turned to the American Civil Liberties Union and to the press, and things began to happen.

Last month Mr. Quinlan, the consul in Salzburg, wrote to her in longhand, "I have news for you at last." He set up an appointment at the consulate for Dec. 6 and wrote to her on that day. "The official who has come to discuss your claim is Mr. John K. Greaney, whose title is Associate General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Although the A.C.L.U. had not instituted a court proceeding on behalf of Miss Schneider, it did suggest informally to the C.I.A. in 1975 that \$15,000 was the minimum to which she was fairly entitled. Mr. Greaney now offered her \$15,000 as a settlement.

"I told Greaney," she recalled, "that this was fine for my creditors, but what were they going to do for me. He turned cold and unsympathetic. I didn't want their damn money, but I was utterly alone. So I signed the release."

The release, on consulate stationery, was witnessed by Mr. Quinlan. It reads as follows:

"I, Martha Schneider, hereby acknowledge receipt this day from the United States Government the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in full settlement of all obligations, claims or other indebtedness accruing to me arising out of, in connection with, or related to my relationship with the United States Government from July 1969 to the termination of that relationship, effective 30 March 1973. I further agree that part of my consideration for this settlement is to keep secret my former relationship with the United States Government."

Miss Schneider teaches music at a girls' school in Salzburg now. She is not sure of her next step.

"I wanted to return to a normal life," she says, "still with a trace of the illusion that led her into the arrangement in 1969. 'I wanted to be restored to my music, to my piano.' It lies in storage in Vienna now, with a cracked sounding board. She keeps a color slide of it in her one-room apartment in Salzburg."

Miss Schneider's Appeals Traced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—According to Congressional staff aides, Martha Schneider appealed to New Jersey's two senators and the representative of her home district for almost two years with requests for assistance in her case against the Central Intelligence Agency.

"We have a file two inches thick on her, starting in January 1974," said an aide to Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., the New Jersey Democrat. An aide to Clifford P. Case, the Republican, said his Schneider file was "an inch thick." She also corresponded with Representative Henry Helms.

The aides said they had made numerous inquiries on her behalf at the State Department. They described her language as "intemperate" and "rude."

Jack D. Novick, a counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, said he had worked on behalf of Miss Schneider because her case was "a compelling example of the abusive and arrogant way the C.I.A. has in dealing with American citizens, especially citizens overseas." He said the C.I.A. had coerced her into signing a secrecy agreement on her settlement.

Paris, Dec. 29—The alliance between French Socialists and Communists, the base on which the two parties hope to win power in 1978, is being strained by efforts to prepare for municipal elections next spring.

The Socialist leader, Francois Mitterrand, has instructed his party's members that they need not agree to a joint list of candidates with the Communists in cities where there are "exceptional difficulties." The decision did not quite go back on an earlier agreement to negotiate on combined lists, but it reflected a tougher stand by the Socialists.

The step was another subtle but important shift in the development of French politics, which has slowly been evolving from the sharply defined chart of government versus opposition inherited from de Gaulle.

The most spectacular break in the otherwise almost imperceptible change in the balance of forces was the conversion of the old Gaullist party into a new mass movement by Jacques Chirac, the former Prime Minister.

Despite denials from both Mr. Chirac and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, it created a visible rivalry between the two for leadership of the government side in the coming campaigns. It was bound to have some impact on the opposition side, and that is now beginning to appear in the tactical maneuvers between the Socialists and Communists.

The municipal elections next spring are for town councils, which then elect the mayors, so that the leader of the winning list of candidates is virtually assured of becoming the municipality's administrative chief.

Normally, these elections are local affairs with little meaning for national politics. But this time they are being considered the critical advance signal of whether France is heading for a drastic transfer of power to the left.

French politicians do not doubt that the left will make gains, but the extent of the gains is expected to provide a fairly precise prediction for the outcome of legislative elections due in 1978.

The importance attached to the municipal elections by politicians is such that a surprising outcome could change the political atmosphere and calculations dramatically, and even provoke economic crisis if people with money drew the conclusion that the outlook was hopeless for their views.

The Communist and Socialist parties had agreed to present single slates of candidates for the municipal councils in

French Left Jockeys for Position in Municipal Elections in Spring

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

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The Communist and Socialist parties had agreed to present single slates of candidates for the municipal councils in

cities of over 30,000 population. They are having to work out just who will be on the lists and in what place.

When the two parties reached a tentative agreement and a joint list in 1972, the Communists were given 25 percent of the national list. Since then, Mr. Mitterrand has instructed the Socialists to decline to do so. Since then, Mr. Mitterrand has instructed the Socialists to decline to do so. Since then, Mr. Mitterrand has instructed the Socialists to decline to do so.

The Socialists want to make this reversal reflected in the being drawn up, and their lists where negotiations become de Mr. Mitterrand is not entirely swaying his weight in this matter causing the left wing of his party insisting on full cooperation Communists.

The factionalism in the French Party is nowhere nearly so open as in the British Labor Party it is endemic, and considered to only for the time being because conviction that victory for it within reach provided it can stay until the national elections.

The break between President d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac has speculation that the President to provoke a basic realignment that would split Mr. Chirac's on the right and the Communists left, leaving him to govern with part of a Socialist-Communist coalition.

Some commentators predict President plans to achieve this through an electoral reform in place of the single-member constituency system introduced by de Gaulle would favor the Socialists, and would probably also restore centrist group, virtually abolishing de Gaulle.

So far, Mr. Mitterrand has re overtures from Mr. Giscard d'Es a weakening of this stand was the fact that Mayor Pierre M Lillie, who is the Socialist's deputy shook the President's hand when he recently transported his Cabinet to Lille.

The incident was called "le baiser de Gaston Defferre, the Socialist of Marseilles, and that was a bringing a harsh reaction from the Communist leader, Georges Marchais.

TODAY'S STORE HOURS:
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(Except Paramus & L)

French Left Jockeys
In Municipal Elections

Complex Issues of Mideast Pose Challenges to Carter

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 27—As Jimmy Carter prepares to take office, the Middle East is more than any other region of the world clamoring for his attention. From the Arab-Israeli conflict to the Lebanese civil war, he will be under tremendous pressure to begin a major initiative.

But the questions he has to face are not only the obvious ones: What attitude should he adopt toward the Arab-Israeli conflict? Should the Palestine Liberation Organization, or perhaps a provisional Palestinian government, be invited to take part in negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere? If so, on what terms and at what price?

There is another in a number of questions appearing at intervals on the news that the Carter administration will face. It is whether the administration should pressure, if any, should be exerted to make it enter into negotiations which its opponents will insist on a Palestinian state on the border and demand complete withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 lines.

The United States continues to support American policy in the Middle East, and in competition with the Soviet Union involved in making progress as co-chairman of the Geneva conference.

Mr. Kissinger's approach, of his step-by-step approach, of State Kissinger was able to handle most difficult issues between Israel and select the management for negotiation. His successor must be able to do so. There now is a further crucial step.

Mr. Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt will move ahead of the other Arab leaders to accept a second partial agreement. The Golan Heights, Syrian front, is too small and narrow an area to lend itself to separate negotiations.

Hafez el-Assad of Syria has in his stubborn drive to make Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestine, now Egypt part of the same area has thus made it impossible to deal with them in the foreseeable future. That is the success in Lebanon.

Mr. Sadat has been talking to Congressmen: "I have proved my friend; now you have to lead." American support for Mr. Sadat's intervention in Lebanon has begun to be understood without awkwardness for both.

agree on the way to get Middle East negotiations going. Palestinian critics of Syria and the United States put it more crudely, charging that the two have made a "deal." As the strength in the Middle East has become a burden, perhaps a weakness, a Lebanese journalist remarked the other day. "It certainly limits Carter's freedom of decision."

Russians Have Less Influence
The Soviet Union has less influence in the area than in a long time. Only Iraq, which is isolated, is closely allied to it and dependent on it. Libya is flirting with Moscow, but little more. The Syrians are bitter because Moscow condemned the intervention in Lebanon. And the Palestinians are bitter because Soviet support for them remained verbal.

The Russians will try to regain their strength when the period of negotiation starts. The United States by contrast has never been stronger in the area. But at the same time, it has never been more deeply involved and hence more open to pressures.

In Saudi Arabia, big American companies and the United States Army Corps of Engineers are busy on civilian and military projects worth tens of billions of dollars. Saudi deposits in the United States also are in the billions. Saudi oil makes up a greater share of American imports than ever. The mutual dependence between the two countries is growing rapidly.

Egypt is the other American success story, and also a potential trap. President Sadat's Government has staked its survival on the American and Saudi connection. But the economy is in desperate condition.

U.S. Aid Makes the Poor Poorer
The United States has been allocating nearly \$1 billion in aid annually for the last two years. American food aid is indispensable. But not a single building, not a single road—not anything that is visible or can be touched—has yet come out of this program.

Much less has the average Egyptian felt that his life has been improved. On the contrary, the American-inspired open door policy with its rampant inflation has made the poor poorer.

"If we don't want to see Sadat swept out of power, feasibility studies are just not enough," an American in Cairo said the other day. Said another: "Unless the American connection pays off soon, a new anti-American resentment could sweep the Arab world from the Gulf to Morocco."

These are some of the pressures—in addition to the simple threat of war—that make another American initiative in the Middle East inevitable.

But the problems are so staggering and the positions of the Israelis and Arabs so far apart that even if a negotiation does get under way, there is no hope of concluding it rapidly. Lots of people have been saying that 1977 will be the year of negotiation. Almost no one says it will be the year of a settlement.

Libya May Alter System of Rule and Name
TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 30 (AP)—Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the Libyan revolutionary leader, has announced plans for gatherings of people throughout the oil-producing desert country to decide whether to replace the form of government and to change the country's name, the official Libyan press agency said today.

Libya is governed by a Revolutionary Command Council that took power after a coup by young officers in 1969 brought down the monarchy that ruled the land after World War II. Colonel Qaddafi is chairman of the Command Council.

He was quoted by the press agency as having said that after the gatherings of "people's congresses" and their decision on a new form of government, "there will be no Revolutionary Command Council, no Muammar el-Qaddafi."

But he added that members of the Command Council would be available for service on a proposed secretariat that would replace the present Cabinet and be headed by a secretary general, according to the Arab Revolution News Agency, as the Libyan press service is called.

It reported that Colonel Qaddafi issued an appeal in a television speech last night for all Libyans to participate in the people's congresses. He announced that the two-month sessions would culminate in an "extraordinary session of the People's General Conference" on March 3, the day celebrating the birth of Mohammed.

According to the press agency, Colonel Qaddafi said the gatherings—"in districts and suburbs"—would begin on New Year's Day and would also debate "the society's code, which has been decided by the last session of the People's Congress to be the Holy Koran, and the manner of the establishment of the people's authority and the direct people's democracy."

The 34-year-old colonel maintains that Western-style political parties and parliaments are incomplete.



REPAIRING THE SCARS: Workman repairs telephone lines amid the bullet-riddled buildings of Beirut as the city begins its rebuilding under an uneasy peace after more than 19 months of civil war.

Allegiance to Britain Is Proposed To Speed Rhodesian Transition

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—Ivor Richard, chairman of the stalled conference on the future of Rhodesia, suggested today that the territory's blacks and whites swear allegiance to the British crown to insure a peaceful transfer to majority rule.

The proposal was made by Mr. Richard, Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations, when he arrived in the Zambian capital today at the start of a six-nation tour of southern Africa.

Mr. Richard adjourned the Rhodesia conference in Geneva earlier this month, with the talks held up over the shape of the interim government that would guide the breakaway colony to legal independence and black majority rule within two years.

A major point of disagreement between the white and four black nationalist delegations at the conference was over who should control the army and police during the transition period.

Mr. Richard said that he wanted a settlement under which the fighting between Rhodesia's blacks and whites would stop and both sides would swear allegiance to the interim government.

Asked whether this meant an oath of allegiance to the British crown, Mr. Richard said: "Yes."

Britain has indicated it is prepared to play a direct role in the transitional government and Mr. Richard said today that this would take the form of an "interim commissioner or resident commissioner."

The official's function would be to insure that undertakings made in Geneva were carried out.

Tougher Line Foreseen by Salisbury
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Rhodesia said today that it expected the chairman of the Geneva conference to present Prime Minister Ian D. Smith with a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal on black majority rule when the two men meet Saturday.

A briefing paper said it appeared that the chairman, Ivor Richard, would try to "reach some sort of consensus" between the presidents of Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and South Africa, "then try to present Rhodesia with a take-it-or-leave-it deal likely to be less acceptable" than the proposals put forward by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Tito, in New Year's Message, Calls
On Yugoslav People to Close Ranks

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—President Tito today called on Yugoslavs to close ranks and, apparently alluding to the Soviet Union, said that Yugoslavia recently had come under pressure from abroad.

Marshal Tito, in a New Year broadcast, said international conditions would be difficult in 1977 and Yugoslavia must pursue its own independent Communist policy at home and nonalignment abroad.

Sadat Foresees 'Final Settlement' Of the Mideast Conflict at Geneva

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 30—President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt was quoted here today as having said the Arabs were getting ready to go to the Middle East peace conference at Geneva for what he called the "final settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview with the daily Al Anwar, Mr. Sadat said the conference would be the "last battle" in the 29-year struggle since the founding of the state of Israel. He said a decision last week by Egypt and Syria to form a "united political leadership" was part of the preparations for the Geneva conference.

The leadership is to lay down the foundations of a new Syrian-Egyptian union, which Mr. Sadat said would be "a model for future Arab unity."

President Sadat and President Hafez el-Assad of Syria, in a joint statement at the end of unity talks in Cairo, called for a reconvening of the Geneva conference not later than the end of March. The conference, which held its first and only session in 1973 after the Arab-Israeli war in October that year, is under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sadat Has Praise for Carter
Mr. Sadat praised President-elect Carter and said he was optimistic in advance about the attitude the new United States administration would take toward the Middle East conflict.

The fading of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger from the political scene is, he said, "a big loss, but all indications about the new Secretary of State, Vance, are encouraging."

President Sadat said Saudi Arabia, by virtue of its good relations and common interests with the United States, was best suited for submitting to the new administration an accurate picture of the Arab position.

Mr. Sadat was commenting on reports that Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia would visit Washington after Mr. Carter's inauguration.

Saudi Arabia's recent decision to restrain increases in the prices of crude oil "is commendable," the Egyptian leader added.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided to raise the price of their crude oil by 5 percent compared with an ultimate total of 15 percent by the 11 other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, generally referred to as OPEC.

In the interview here, President Sadat again urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to form a government in exile in readiness for the Geneva talks. He did not comment, however, on what he

thought should be the overall composition of Arab representation at the talks. He did say Lebanon should be present at Geneva, although Lebanon has not generally been regarded as a country in direct conflict with Israel.

Mr. Sadat accused Israel of putting obstacles in the way of peace and cited as an example recent resignations from the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and a consequent calling of elections for next May.

As one Beirut newspaper appeared with the Sadat interview, another announced it would suspend publication indefinitely under a decision taken by its publisher, Ghassan Tuani, and its editors.

Mr. Tuani said today before leaving for Paris that he preferred to suspend the newspaper, the influential An Nahar, rather than have it subjected to censorship by the Syrian-controlled peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Syrian soldiers of this force have occupied the offices of An Nahar, its French-language affiliate, L'Orient-Le Jour, and six other Beirut newspapers.

Sources close to Mr. Tuani said he would take up residence in the French capital and might start a publication there.

Israel Welcomes Sadat Remark
TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister, Yigal Allon, today welcomed a statement by President Sadat that a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan must be linked with Jordan.

In an interview published today in The Washington Post, Mr. Sadat said that after a meeting with King Hussein in 1974 "we issued a declaration and I was attacked vehemently by the Palestinians at that time. My idea was, and still is, that a certain relationship between the Palestinians and Jordan should be declared to take place whenever the Palestinian state is created."

Mr. Allon, in a public appearance near Tel Aviv, said: "If Sadat has indeed withdrawn his backing for the establishment of a third state between the sea and the [Jordanian] desert and now supports a solution of the Palestinian problem in a Jordanian context, then this is a positive development in Egypt's stance."

However, Mr. Allon rejected a Sadat demand for a quick Israeli withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 borders.

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World News Briefs

Israeli Vote Is Expected To Bring Labor Unrest

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (AP)—A wave of labor unrest was expected today after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's weakened Government failed to block legislation that would make arbitration compulsory in some strikes.

The bill is expected to be killed in committee, but its passage in a preliminary vote in Parliament last night was a severe blow to the prestige of Mr. Rabin's Labor Government. The Prime Minister lost his parliamentary majority when his coalition collapsed Dec. 19.

The right-wing Likud bloc, aided by several splinter factions, forced the bill through by a vote of 55 to 52.

The legislation would force workers in such vital services as port operations, schools and hospitals to accept the ruling of a neutral arbitrator in contract disputes.

Soviet Poet Is Sentenced To Five Years' Exile

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—Yuliya Voznesenskaya, a 36-year-old Leningrad poet accused of slandering the Soviet state in three pieces of writing, was sentenced today to five years of exile within the Soviet Union, her family said.

Mrs. Voznesenskaya was accused of having spread lies about the Soviet Union through her introduction to a proposed anthology of poetry and graphics, an autobiography of the dissident poet Gennady Trifonov and an answer to a questionnaire prepared by a dissident painter.

Mrs. Voznesenskaya's husband, Vladimir Okulov, reported by telephone from Leningrad that she had pleaded innocent to the charges against her and conducted her own defense. The case will be appealed.

She could have received up to three years in a labor camp, but the prosecution asked for exile because of her children, aged 16 and 12. The place of exile was not immediately known.

Albania Removes Woman From Assembly Position

TIRANA, Albania, Dec. 30 (Agence France-Press)—The Albanian People's Assembly, which has been meeting here this week, has replaced Rita Marko as one of three deputy chairmen of the Assembly's Presidium, the Albanian press agency reported today.

It said Mrs. Marko's place had been taken by Spiro Koleka, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, but gave no reason for the move.

Mrs. Marko has served on the Politburo since the first Albanian Communist party congress in 1948 and was a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers until last month.

She is also chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Mrs. Marko a Politburo member, was secretary of the party's Central Committee from 1952 until 1966. Since 1970 she has been chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

Foreigners Will Need Visas To Enter East Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP)—East Germany announced today that non-Germans would be required to obtain visas to enter East Berlin through the wall, beginning Saturday.

A spokesman for the Western Allies in West Berlin said that "this matter will not leave the Allies indifferent." He emphasized that it "cannot change anything concerning the position and rights of the Allies."

The announcement in the East German Communist Party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, did not mention the Allied garrisons in West Berlin, which are exempt from controls in going through the wall. It said that an unspecified visa fee would be imposed and that a day's visit must end at midnight.

Non-Germans, including unofficial visitors from the Allies—the United States, Britain and France—have been getting free, wall passes that were not entered into their passports and were good for 24 hours.

Bolivian Army Chief Warns Of A Threat of War

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The army commander, Gen. Raúl Alvarez Petruzzani, said today that Bolivia faced an increasing threat of war and told the people to prepare to defend their homeland.

General Alvarez did not name the potential adversaries, but he has referred in recent large arms purchases by Chile and Peru, both involved in a long-standing diplomatic debate with landlocked Bolivia over granting it an outlet to the Pacific. His comments, in a speech at Santa Cruz, were the first reference by a Bolivian leader to the possibility of conflict.

Bolivia and Chile renewed diplomatic relations in 1975 after a 13-year break, with a view to negotiating access to the Pacific for Bolivia.

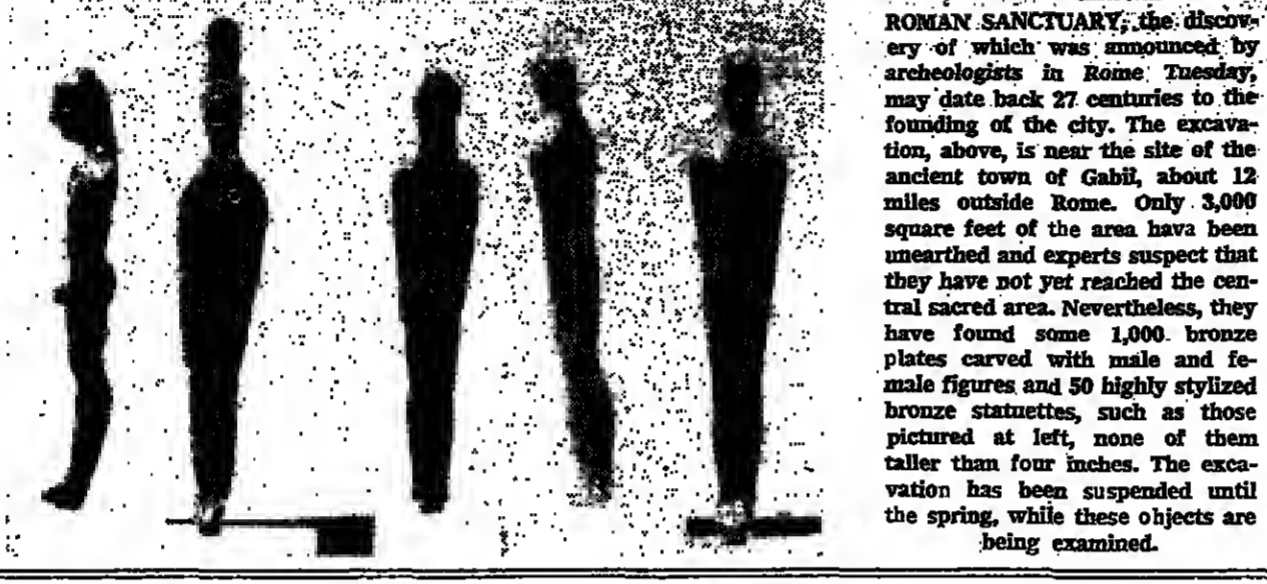
Argentine Press Unit Asks Inquiry on Detentions

BIENOS AIRES, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The Argentine newspaper association called on the Government today to investigate cases of journalists held in detention or missing.

A statement published in local newspapers by the publishers and editors asked for details of the situation of news-men detained with no known charges against them.

Two journalists reported missing are Alfredo Arturo Koelliker Freres, editor of the German community magazine La Plata Ruf, and Luis Fossatti, a contributor to the magazines La Semana and Panorama. Last week a television commentator, Roberto Vacca, was released by armed men who had kidnapped him and kept him blindfolded for two weeks. Ricardo Bach Cano, director of the morning newspaper Prensa Libre, is believed to be held by the security forces.

Meanwhile, the Government published a list of 123 people no longer being held under state-of-siege regulations imposed after the military coup of March 24.



ROMAN SANCTUARY, the discovery of which was announced by archeologists in Rome Tuesday, may date back 27 centuries to the founding of the city. The excavation, above, is near the site of the ancient town of Gaihi, about 12 miles outside Rome. Only 3,000 square feet of the area have been unearthed and experts suspect that they have not yet reached the central sacred area. Nevertheless, they have found some 1,000 bronze plates carved with male and female figures and 50 highly stylized bronze statuettes, such as those pictured at left, none of them taller than four inches. The excavation has been suspended until the spring, while these objects are being examined.

Rampant Use of Firearms Is Problem in South Africa

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 27—When a group of black street sweepers entered a downtown store here the other day soliciting a Christmas tin, the white owner pulled out a revolver and fired, wounding one in the leg. "I was sure they had come in to rob me," said Samuel Shevak, proprietor of the Merrythought Gift Boutique.

Four days later and a few blocks away a white policeman, who said later that he thought he had seen a black pickpocket, opened fire. He missed the presumed pickpocket but killed a 56-year-old white grandmother. Her husband, Douglas Norrington, a company director, said he found it "frightening" that a policeman should consider opening fire in a crowded street.

Not long before, a white security guard in Hillbrow, the Greenwuch Village of Johannesburg, opened fire on a black man who approached him in daylight offering to sell him watches and rings. The guard missed, shattering the windshields of two cars. He told the police that he had suspected the hawk of being a thief.

These incidents, culled from more than a dozen involving death by gunfire chronicled by the Johannesburg newspapers in the space of 10 days, point up what has become a major problem in South African life: the lethal use of guns by one of the most heavily armed civilian populations in the world. For 4.2 million whites here, there are more than 1.25 million registered weapons, or a gun for every fourth person.

Few Blacks Own Guns

Proportionately, very few of the country's 18.6 million blacks have firearms. Occasionally, the press reports a gangland-style shooting in Soweto, the largest of the black townships, outside Johannesburg, or the seizure by the police of Soviet-made weapons destined for the political underground. But by and large the weapons of common crime in the black community are not guns but knives and sharpened bicycle spokes.

The low level of gun ownership among blacks is a result of Government policy under which only a few blacks, mostly middle-class professionals and businessmen, are granted licenses. In the mid-Government upheaval that has swept the black townships in recent months, the demonstrators have used stones and fire-bombs, never guns, although the police riot squads have been heavily armed.

The use of gunfire to disperse rioters has resulted in the deaths of at least 375 blacks but it has caused relatively little outcry in the white community at large. While liberal newspapers and politicians rage against the killing, most whites have taken the view that the police have done no more than necessary to protect property and innocent lives.

Undoubtedly, it is a view conditioned by the prevalence of guns among whites, and the frequency with which they are used to settle even trivial disputes. With more than twice as many handguns in private ownership as in the United States, proportionately, South Africans often seem to have become inured to the casual use of firearms.

A Night Driver's Ordeal

A Canadian here was alerted to the problem early in his stay by frequent newspaper accounts of jealous lovers and enraged motorists using revolvers to kill. It was not until he was attacked himself by a gun-wielding taxi driver that the reality hit home.

The Canadian was driving home one night when the taxi driver, a white man of about 30, ran a red light in the center of Johannesburg, narrowly missing the Canadian's car. Pulling up behind the taxi at the next light, the Canadian honked his horn, indicating with a finger to his temple his opinion of the other man's driving.

Immediately, the taxi driver leapt from his vehicle, brandishing a revolver. Ordering the Canadian from his car, he marched him across a rubble-strewn lot, turned him face to the wall, and almost incoherently with anger, though not apparently drunk, put the gun to the Canadian's head. "I'm going to kill you," he said, several times, before crashing the gun down on his victim's head. It took 14 stitches to close the wound.

17,550 Are Homicide Victims

Three days later, on the same city block, a passenger in a car was shot and killed when two drivers, arguing over the right of way, drew revolvers and opened fire.

In the year ended last June, 17,550 South Africans were officially listed as victims of murder or culpable homicide, a lesser charge. The law provides the death penalty for murder, but few whites hang. In 1974, the last year for which figures are available, 40 people were executed, only one of them white.

The widespread ownership of guns

alarms even some who have them. "It's frightening, when you think about it," said Diana Bilsland, a 22-year-old public relations agent with a Johannesburg company, during a break in range practice at Gun City, a converted movie theater in the center of the city. The establishment has been doing a brisk trade since it opened four months ago, catering to 400 customers a week.

Miss Bilsland spent \$1.75 for half an hour on the range, familiarizing herself with a .32-caliber Spanish pistol she carries in her handbag. "It's a vicious circle," she said, explaining why she had bought the weapon, which cost her \$173. "There are so many people who have them that you end up getting one just to protect yourself."

Miss Bilsland, like most of those questioned at the range, acknowledged the black upheaval was a factor—"not a major one, but a consideration, certainly"—in her decision to buy the gun. Although only three whites have been killed in the upheaval, all of them officials working in black areas, the fear of the unrest spreading to white areas has caused an upsurge in the already strong gun market.

Gun stores, some of them reporting a fivefold increase in sales, have had difficulty meeting the demand. Arms dealers have long waiting lists, mostly for revolvers.

U.N. Embargo Complicates Trade

The gun trade is complicated by the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa, which covers weapons for civilian as well as military use. Through middlemen in Hong Kong, Hamburg, and elsewhere, Colts, Lugers and Berettas still find their way onto the local market, at double and triple the factory price in the United States. Germany and Italy, but at least half the supply in recent times has come from Eastern Europe.

If weapons—and the ammunition for them—are in short supply, licenses for them are not. Permits for handguns are available almost on demand: in 1975, only 2 percent of 108,142 applications were refused. "All I had to do," said Miss Bilsland, "was fill in a form, go down to the police station, answer a couple of questions and I got a temporary license."

Establishments like Gun City, offering courses in pistol-shooting, are increasingly popular. But police officials acknowledge that few owners of guns bother to learn correct procedures.

Some police officers have gone on record as favoring tighter controls, but it appears unlikely that the Government will stiffen the licensing laws. At the height of the black unrest, the minister responsible for the laws, Justice Minister James T. Kruger, encouraged companies and homeowners to provide for their own protection. At the same time, civil defense units in the white suburbs are stepping up their training and drawing up lists of those with guns.

Jennifer Hertz, wife of the co-owner of Gun City, has joined her local unit. She carries her gun with her frequently, but doubts that she could fire it, unless a black threatened her or her children. "If it comes to that, I'll shoot," she said, "and without hesitation. We have to be ready to protect ourselves."

U.S. Investigating Shipments

The Justice Department has for five months been conducting a broad grand jury investigation into illegal shipments of arms and ammunition by United States manufacturers to South Africa.

On Oct. 20, Colt Industries Inc. of New York, and the Winchester Group of the Olim Corporation, in Stamford, Conn., issued statements acknowledging that such shipments had taken place. The statements were made in response to a report to The New Haven Advocate that the two companies had made the shipments by way of third countries.

The two manufacturers said the sales had been conducted by employees against corporate policies and without the knowledge of senior officials. They said that the employees had been dismissed and that the illegal sales had been reported to the Government.

Vietnamese at U.N. Denies Allegations On Human Rights

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 30—Vietnam's chief spokesman here protested today that his Government had been falsely accused of retaining 200,000 to 300,000 people because of religious or political convictions and called the charges "groundless accusations."

The spokesman, Dinh Ba Thi, was replying to allegations made yesterday by a group of American antiwar activists who said that they had been trying unsuccessfully for months to persuade the Vietnamese to allow an impartial inquiry into reported violations of human rights in Vietnam.

The group, in a letter to Mr. Thi, cited what they said were Vietnamese official statements that 230,000 people had been imprisoned or sent to "re-education camps" since the North Vietnamese secured control of South Vietnam last year. They said other estimates were that 300,000 had been detained and called for the release of those held solely because of their religious or political beliefs.

Turning these estimates gross exaggerations, Mr. Thi in an interview said that only a small number of people were being detained. He said that Hanoi had treated with "greatest leniency and generosity" those Vietnamese who had been misled.

Says 95 Percent Were Re-educated

When Saigon was captured by the Communists, there were more than a million soldiers or officials of the former government, Mr. Thi said that by early 1976 about 95 percent of them had been restored to full civic rights after brief re-education. Those few still held either had engaged in sabotage, he said.

As for the charge that individuals were persecuted because of their religious convictions, he said this was disproved by the Government's efforts to rebuild churches and Buddhist pagodas. The Government's respect for freedom of belief was demonstrated by the Christmas church observances attended by millions, he said.

A number of the 110 signers of the letter to Mr. Thi have since disassociated themselves from it, saying that they have received new information from Vietnam leading them to believe that Hanoi authorities were working to guarantee civil rights.

Daniel Berrigan, one of this group, said

CHINESE SAY UNREST IS EBBING IN PAOT

Continued From Page A1

remota Yunnan on the Burma to the central industrial city of Kunming. In southern Fukien troops are playing-and-order role.

Jeamin Jih Pao reported that the leaders, known as the gang of four, sabotaged production in Szechwan.

Foreign analysts have noted other hand, that the situation in provinces, particularly in northern appears to be calm.

Disruption in Hunan Alleged

HONG KONG, Dec. 30 (Reuters official Chinese press agency, H accused the gang of four today of disturbances in the central p of Hunan. Quoting a delegate from to a national agricultural confer said they had attempted to cause rural sabotage.

"They instigated a small number elements to rig up factional organ in violation of the party's instr in a vicious attempt to split the committee at various levels and th of masses," it said. "These people disturbances and attacked or even led leading cadres who upheld Ci Mao's revolutionary line."

Blizzards Strike Scotland

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The blizzards in years blocked road snowdrifts and caused dozens of accidents today in parts of Scotland northern England. No fatalities reported. Scotland's main highways Perth and Inverness and Cairns Glasgow were closed for more than hours.

100 Million Flew Aeroflot In

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Aeroflot Soviet Government airline carried million passengers in 1976, the Taz agency reported today. Tass said it was preparing for a 30 percent ex in passenger transport during the five-year plan.

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Record Grain Crop Reported by Peking; No Figures Given

By FOX BUTTERFIELD
Special to The New York Times
HONG, Dec. 30—China reported that its 1976 grain harvest set a record with a majority of provinces surpassing last year's totals. Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, said figures, saying only, "China's grain hit an all-time high in 1976, the 15th consecutive year of record."

estimated the crop at 300 million tons, roughly 4 percent over last year's, which was also described as a record. Chinese grain production has become a subject of heated controversy among specialists, given the lack of precise information. Analysts in the United States Department of Agriculture and the Central Intelligence Agency are said to believe that the harvest will only be marginally better, at most, than last year's and may be closer to 290 million tons than 300 million. China must increase production by five million tons a year to keep up with annual population growth of about 2 percent. The size of the population is also in dispute, with Western estimates ranging from 850 million to 950 million; Peking puts it at 800 million. In claiming another record harvest,

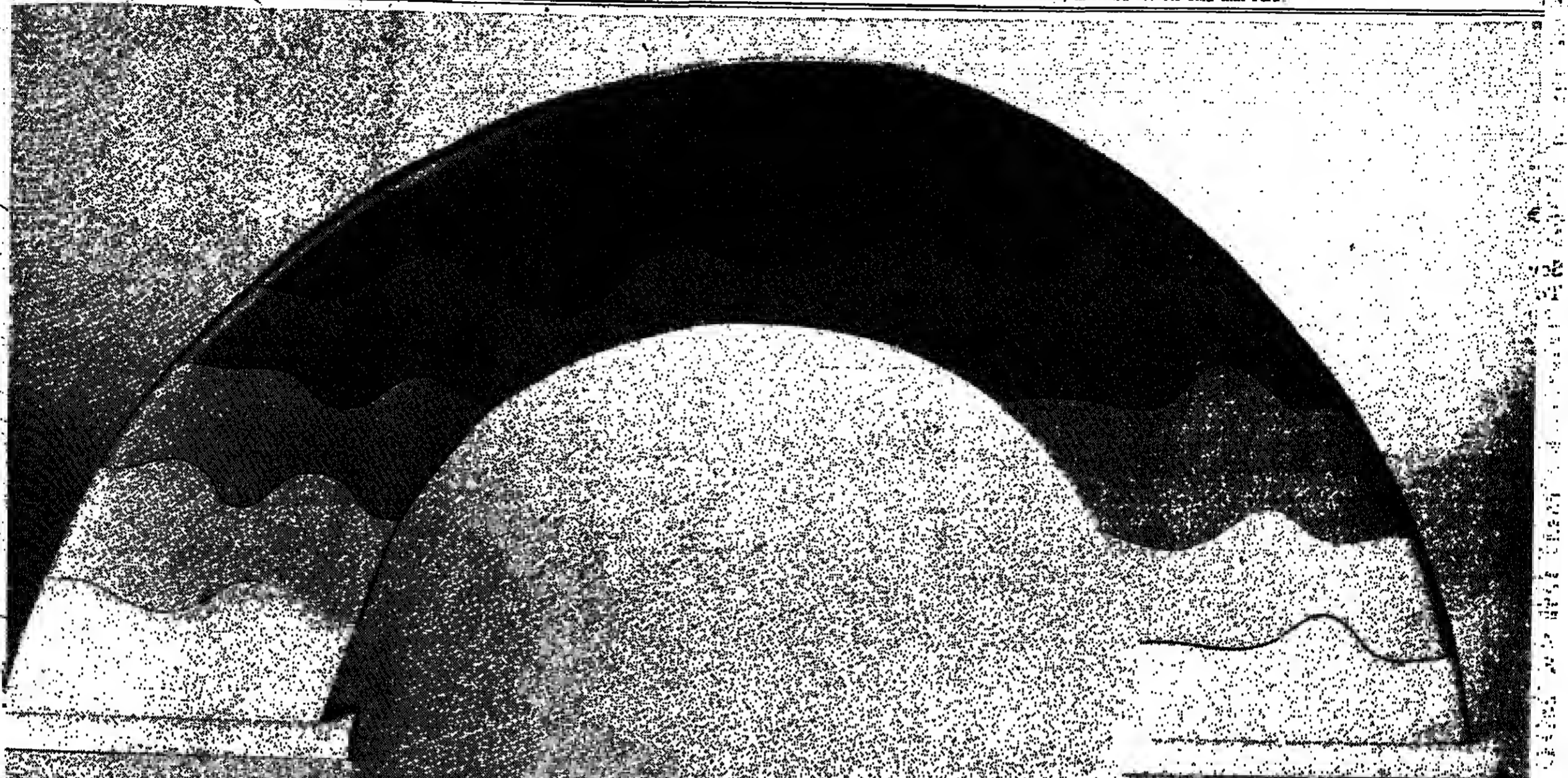
Hsinhua said that it had been achieved despite drought, waterlogging, cold spells, early frosts and earthquakes. A success in the face of adverse weather suggests that China has begun to reap important benefits from a major program begun in 1972 to improve irrigation and flood-control facilities. **Irrigation and Reclamation** In the past year alone over 100 million peasants are reported to have been mobilized in their spare time for irrigation and reclamation. In addition Peking launched a nationwide drive last year to mechanize agriculture within five years and improve the performance of rural party units. According to Chinese figures, 1.6 million career party and state aides have been sent to work in the countryside in the past year to spearhead this drive. The new Chinese leaders recently reaffirmed their commitment to priority for

agricultural development. Hua Kuo-feng, the new Chairman of the Communist Party, said in a major policy speech that China would follow Mao Tse-tung's program to "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." Mr. Hua also indicated that the new leaders might be considering increased attention to consumers, which would be a sharp departure from Maoist orthodoxy. He said that in addition to making "maximum efforts to run agriculture well and also to run light industry well," China should pay equal attention to organizing the market well. So far this year China has made no overall report on industrial production. The analysts believe that factory output has been somewhat lower than planned because of political turmoil.

Peru Is Buying Arms From Soviet

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—Peru's Air Force has bought equipment from the Soviet Union in what is believed to be the first arms deal of its kind in Latin America outside Cuba. President Francisco Morales Bermudez said at a news conference tonight that the deal was made because the Soviet Union offered exceptionally good financial and technical terms. He said that Peru had received less favorable offers from three or four other countries, which were not identified. Although the President declined to give details, informed sources said that Peru

had bought 36 Sukhoi SU-22 jets, swept-wing versions of the Sukhoi 7, a tactical fighter-bomber. They said that the deal, negotiations for which have been previously reported from unofficial sources, was \$250 million, payable over 10 years at an interest rate of 2.5 percent. **Schedule for Civilian Rule** LIMA, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Morales Bermudez said today that civilian rule might return to this nation in three to four years under a new political plan. The military took power in Peru in 1968. **REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST?**



Celebrate!
It's the eve of a brand new year.
Tonight there'll be horns and hoopla.
Fireworks and champagne. Toasts and kisses.
Or maybe just the two of you
and a crackling fire.
There's a stirring in the air.
An excitement, a sense of anticipation.
It's 1977 and the possibilities are endless.
So ring in the new. The fresh.
The bright and the beautiful.
We sure have.
With a whole spectrum of delights.
Treasures from far and wide.
And some from just across town.
1977 stretches out before you,
eager for expression.
So open up your box of colors.
And paint yourself a rainbow.

Fresh Departures at
Saks Fifth Avenue

Saks Fifth Avenue at Rockefeller Center (212) PL 3-4000 • New York open Thursday until 8:30 p.m. • White Plains, Springfield and Garden City open Monday and Thursday until 9 p.m. • New York • White Plains • Springfield • Garden City • Chevy Chase • Balis-Cynwyd • Boston • Atlanta • Pittsburgh • Detroit • Troy • Chicago • Skokie • St. Louis • Houston • Beverly Hills • Woodland Hills • Palm Springs • San Francisco • Palo Alto • La Jolla • Phoenix • Monterey • Miami Beach • Bal Harbour • Ft. Lauderdale • Palm Beach

Mills's Congressional Career Coming to a Quiet Conclusion

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30 (UPI)—The phone does not ring in the chairman's office in the Federal Building here any more. The typewriters are silent and the seats before them are empty.

There are hooks on the walls where pictures used to hang. The chairs along the front of the office, once filled with second District constituents who needed something when the chairman was in town, are empty, too.

Four years ago it took six months of pleading to get a 30-minute interview with Representative Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Mills was then called the second most powerful man in Washington.



United Press International
Wilbur D. Mills

in Washington and in 1972 was reported to be seeking the Presidency. In those days, the Arkansas Democrat's two secretaries never stopped typing, and the lights on his telephones indicating backed up calls never stopped blinking. The favor-seekers and well-wishers streamed in and out of the chairman's office.

Radical Change in Status
Now it is different. Mr. Mills' affair with Fannie Foxe, the dancer, his publicly acknowledged alcoholic problem, his fall from power in the loss of his chairmanship and his decision not to run again these have radically changed his status.

Today, the last few moments of Mr. Mills' 37 years in Congress were fading away. After he addressed a Chamber of Commerce luncheon earlier in the day, he was asked whether he would have any time in the next two weeks to talk privately.

"Come on in this afternoon," Mr. Mills said. "I'll be in all afternoon." As easy as that, there are no crowds bidding for a moment of his time any more.

"If I passed her on the street," he continued, "I'd say hello. I have no bitterness, none. I guess the key to living with this (alcoholism) is to remember the past—don't forget it, but don't dwell on it. That and forgiving yourself are the most important."

What are Mr. Mills' plans? "I don't have any idea," he said. "I'm going to relax and take it easy, except I don't play tennis, golf, swim, anything that normal people do." Mr. Mills said that he had worked almost full-time all his life. He added that for the time being he would keep his apartment in Washington and his home here.

To Work Against Alcoholism
"I will be identified and help in any way I can with any alcoholic awareness programs," Mr. Mills continued. "There is a great need for alcohol awareness. Let people know what the early signs are."

What does he identify as early signs?
"When you feel you have to have a drink," he said, "that's a danger sign. Or when you drink, you have more problems than when you don't drink. If you think you have a drinking problem then you probably do."

"Not being able to take just one drink is a pretty good sign," he added. "Do you have to have another? An alcoholic will probably end up drunk when he starts to drink no matter how often he drinks. If you do that, it doesn't matter whether you drink every day or once a year, you're an alcoholic."

Mr. Mills said that doctors and psychiatrists needed more information about alcoholism. "We know so little about it. More effort should be made by the medical profession to become informed about it."

"Many of the physical things that were wrong with me were wrong because I drank, hand cramps, nasal and respiratory disorders. When I quit drinking these things cleared up. The doctors were not treating the real problem."

Recognition of His Alcoholism
When had he decided that he was an alcoholic? "When I tried to prove I wasn't, I found out I was," Mr. Mills said. He was hospitalized in December 1974, for what was described as extreme fatigue. He remained hospitalized until February 1975, and did not have a drink during that time. He checked out of the hospital still not convinced of his problem.

"I thought I could take just one drink," Mr. Mills said. "So I went out and bought two bottles of vodka—two bottles of vodka to take one drink. I drank both those bottles and bought some more. I blacked out and about 24 hours later I woke up back in the hospital. I haven't had a drink since."

How long was it before he lost the urge to drink? "It lasted 10 months after I quit drinking. During that time I wanted a drink every moment, every hour, every day. If somebody happened to be talking about it, I wanted one even more."

Had he felt comfortable today speaking to the Chamber of Commerce? "You have to be. There's not a thing you can do about the past. If it was a disease, and that's what alcoholism is, then I don't have any reason to be down on myself. If I got down on myself, then the first thing I'd have to do would be to take a drink."

Does he harbor any resentment toward Fannie Foxe for any of the things she said or wrote in her book about their affair? "No, not a bit," Mr. Mills replied. "The only time anything happened was when I was drinking and I just have to live with it. I don't even know where she is today. I didn't read her book. She did call me before it came out and told me they made her put a lot of things in there that weren't true."

"I passed her on the street," he continued, "I'd say hello. I have no bitterness, none. I guess the key to living with this (alcoholism) is to remember the past—don't forget it, but don't dwell on it. That and forgiving yourself are the most important."

Six Killed in Carolina Auto Crash
RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Six persons were killed and six others injured last night in a head-on auto collision at the crest of a hill. The dead were identified as Susan Underhill, 21 years old, of Wendell, driver of one car; William H. Wheeler, 18, of Clayton, driver of the other car; Kim Spence, 14; Lisa Jo Wright, 15; Lisa Rose Lynch, 15; and Ken Smith, 15, all of Clayton.

MIAMI HOTEL STRIKE SPREADS: Sandra Hayes, daughter of an assistant football coach at Ohio State, passing a group of pickets as she leaves the Sheraton Four Am- hassadors' hotel. The team is staying at the hotel as it prepares for Orange Bowl tomorrow night. Yesterday, the Sheraton was added to list of hotels being picketed.

Ex-C.I.A. Aide Held in Spy Case Is Denied Release
BETHESDA, Md., Dec. 30 (UPI)—A Federal magistrate refused today to release a former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency who is being held on charges of trying to sell Government secrets to the Soviet Union.

A lawyer for Edwin G. Moore 2d argued that his release would pose no danger, but the magistrate, F. Archie Meatyrd Jr., disagreed.

"That would be like a pat on the back," he said, "Fella, that's all right, and I can't tolerate that," Mr. Meatyrd said, adding, "The danger to the community has already been established."

Mr. Moore, 56 years old, who retired from the C.I.A.'s mapping and logistics section in 1973 after 22 years of service,



HOSTAGES RESCUED IN KANSAS: A police officer and a medical technician leading youngsters away from a house Wednesday in Haysville, a suburb of Wichita. A woman and four children had been held hostage by a former mental patient, who was later shot and killed by police sharpshooters. At the time he was shot he was holding seven persons, some of whom had replaced the women and children as hostages earlier in the day.

Students Surpass 10 Psychics in a Test on Predictions

By BOYCE RENSBERGER
Ten Harvard undergraduates, cooperating in a test of "psychic" powers to tell the future, did slightly better than 10 nationally prominent "psychics" whose predictions were published in The National Enquirer.

The difference was not statistically significant, however, and a researcher, whose report appears in the first issue of a new journal dedicated to investigating claims of paranormal phenomena, concluded that there was no difference between the predicting ability of professional "psychics" and persons who do not claim such powers.

Both sets of predictions were made at the beginning of 1973 and were reviewed for accuracy by an independent panel at the end of the year.
The researcher, Dr. Gary Alan Fine, a sociologist at the University of Minnesota, said that, although "psychics" appear no better able to predict the future than anyone else, they served a purpose in society.

Reduction in Anxiety
"People have a desire to reduce the uncertainty in their lives—these predictions point up occurrences which are possible and otherwise unexpected," Dr. Fine wrote. "By making the future somewhat more predictable and less problematic anxiety about the unknown is reduced."

Although Dr. Fine did not report the actual predictions, he said there was a qualitative difference between those of the professionals and the students. The amateurs worded their forecasts more mundanely while the "psychics" made predictions with consequences that sounded more exotic or cataclysmic.

"Psychics," Dr. Fine wrote, "do not randomly choose their predictions but use, perhaps subconsciously, certain formulas and 'tricks of the trade.' Being a psychic is a career. Just as faith healers, stockbrokers and political analysts must learn to make predictions which sound possible though not obvious, psychics must learn the proper level of credibility for which to strive."

The new journal, a semiannual called The Zetetic, is named for the ancient Greek followers of the skeptic Pyrrho. The word means "seeker." The journal is published by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, a group formed last spring. It grew out of an ad hoc group that published a statement, in 1975 condemning astrology as charlatanism.

Paul Kurtz, co-chairman of the committee, who is a professor of philosophy at the State University of New York at Buffalo, said that the new journal would keep readers informed about the latest developments in paranormal studies.

"In the past," he said, "persons interested in the paranormal have not had access to negative results, for they are rarely seen as newsworthy. The alleged positive results are often unsatisfying because of inadequate scientific controls. The result has all too often been that unsubstantiated claims are taken as gospel truth by an uncritical public."

Another report in the journal analyzes biorhythms, which are believed by some to be natural cycles of physical, intellectual and emotional energy in the body that enable a person to perform at his best when the cycles are at their maximum and to perform worst when the cycles are low.

A. James Fix, a medical psychologist at the University of Nebraska medical school, tested this theory on 70 major league baseball players in the 1975 season. He calculated their "up days" and "down days" according to established biorhythm methods and compared these with their batting averages of the days in question.

The average batting average on up days was .266. On down days it was .250, and on "triple zero days," when all three cycles are neutral, the average was .276. The differences were not large enough to exclude the possibility that chance or some other factor accounted for them.

Dr. Fix said he believed his study was the only one applying objective methods to evaluate the biorhythm theory.
Another article in the new journal examines the evolution of the Scientology religious movement from its beginnings as a loosely structured form of lay psychotherapy called dianetics, which soon flourished as a popular movement, to its present form as an authoritarian religion enforcing rigorous discipline and obedience to the movement's founder. The report is by a Scottish sociologist, Roy Wallis.

There is also a critical analysis of the writings of Erich von Däniken, who argues that civilization on the earth arose only as a result of visitors from outer space teaching their superior technology to earthlings.
Dr. John T. Ombroiro, an anthropologist at the State University of New York at Potsdam, said that the theories were hopelessly racist and ethnocentric, and that many of the items Mr. von Däniken presents as facts are wrong. Some 30 examples are taken from the book "Chariots of the Gods," Mr. von Däniken's best known work.

Military Recruits Run To Beat G.I. Bill Deal

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 (UPI)—To sign up for military service by Bill of Rights benefits are red brought more than five times the number of applicants to Los Angeles recruiting offices. But most of the recruits are going right back to school and will not begin training until next fall.

Medical examiners and other at the Armed Forces Entrance Training Center have been working 13 hours a day to handle the surge of applicants. The center, which began flooding in two weeks ago, said Maj. Joseph R. Tenney.

The load is running at 500 a day, he said. The rush is to beat the tomorrow night.
These sworn in after then were eligible for the free G.I. Bill type that go to the end of World War II. These recruits will have to come out of their monthly pay eligibility, putting in up to \$1,000 a year for the maximum college allowance of \$8,100.

About 90 percent of the recruiting under a program that they are to be sworn into the service and report for training—most Major Tenney said.

31 Flu Shot Claims Filing
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Government has received 31 claims for reimbursement of \$1,189,705.20 in damages filed by the national influenza immunization program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said today.

The amounts range from \$11,000 to \$1.1 million. Most of them are for a few hundred dollars or less a year in compensation for illness associated with a flu shot.

The Pennsylvania claim is one submitted as of yesterday claiming compensation for a death after a department spokesman said.

"These are not suits," the spokesman said. "They are claims for compensation for the injuries requested from the Government." The department spokesman said.

"Listing paralysis as the reason," he said, "is not an actual claim for compensation for paralysis," the spokesman added.

Tax Forms Will Arrive Earlier Than Expected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Some 81 million American tax forms for 1976 are being mailed a week to 10 days later than expected because of substantial delays resulting from the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

But a spokesman said that the writing regulations and getting the forms printed had not been so severe as expected.

"I guess we were conservative in our estimates," he added.
Although most taxpayers have their forms or will get them in 10 to 15 days, the spokesman said about eight million taxpayers would not get their forms until next January.

The service is sending out 45 long forms, the 1040, for higher income taxpayers, including those who have investments. An estimated 36 million forms, 1040A, will be mailed. These are primarily for lower-income taxpayers who take standard deductions.

The new law did cause a delay in processing forms for businesses and the ships, the spokesman said, so most forms will be mailed in late January.

Extra Second Needed

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 30 (UPI)—A group of scientists and earth is spinning one second slower this year, and the National Bureau of Standards said that it would make a correction on its atomic clock to compensate for the slowdown. The bureau will issue its extra second tomorrow to keep its clocks up to date.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!

Around the Nation

U.S. Steel Will Spend 600 Million to Cut Poll

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30 (A)—United States Steel Corporation signed a \$600-million, seven-year plan today to eliminate pollutants from its massive Clairton Coke Works. The plan calls for Federal, state and environmental agencies also sign a consent decree.

The signing settled a \$3 million filed against the corporation for violations of an air pollution act signed in 1972.

The company has agreed to spend \$100 million to construct three new batteries at Clairton, rehabilitate others and shut down 13 older. In exchange, pollution control has agreed to permit permits for any new production while in the equipment takes place.

Edgar B. Speer, corporation called the settlement a watershed that could cost jobs.
The company was not fined for violations of the 1972 agreement agreed to make a \$750,000 contribution to a nonprofit group to fund research.

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Handwritten note: "Jelly, not it's"

Statement by Gov. Carey Inquiries Into Attica Uprising

Following is the text of a statement by Gov. Carey on the investigations into the uprising at Attica in 1971:

The Governor of the State of New York has the constitutional responsibility to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." That responsibility places a constitutional imperative upon the Governor to insure equal justice for all citizens of the state. No government can command the confidence and respect of its people without a firm commitment to the principle and practice of evenhanded justice.

The facts and circumstances recounted in the reports of Special Deputy Attorneys General Meyer and Scott make it irrefutably clear that the state, through its highest officials, failed abysmally in upholding this principle in the handling of Attica investigation and prosecution in the first half of this decade. Due to insensitivity to their constitutional responsibilities, equal justice by way of further prosecutions is no longer possible.

Two independent investigators that I caused to be appointed have documented the gross nature of the prosecutions. The failure to take early and vigilant action to insure a vigorous, thorough and impartial investigation and prosecution of all crimes committed during the tragic five days in September renders futile any further attempts to secure even a semblance of equal justice now through further prosecution. These independent investigations and another have documented:

1. The failure to properly plan the assault and to properly instruct the men (Meyer Report p. 8; McKay pp. 341-366).

2. The failure to properly plan for the preservation of evidence and to properly collect it once the retaking had ended (Meyer Report p. 8, 51; Scott's statement to the court 2/26/76 p. 6-7).

3. The failure to properly budget and administer the investigation (Meyer Report p. 9, 75-77).

4. The failure to perceive these deficiencies at the outset of the investigation and to take whatever action could have been taken to develop evidence pertaining to possible crimes by law-enforcement personnel (Meyer Report p. 48, 54, 119-20; Scott's statement to the court 2/26/76 p. 6).

5. "Abundantly Clear"

The two independent investigations have made it abundantly clear to me that these repeated failures have effectively precluded the possibility now of bringing to justice, by trial or disciplinary action, any armed personnel who were misdirected or abused their authority in the retaking of the facility and rehousing of the inmates.

During the months since I received these reports, I have personally read, reviewed and analyzed all of the materials with respect to the Attica uprising, retaking, investigations and prosecutions. In so doing, I have come to the most distressing, indeed the most disappointing moment in my tenure as Governor of this state. For I now must conclude that the conduct of this investigation and prosecution has been such that we now confront the real possibility that the law itself may well fall into disrespect. Hence, I have concluded that, as Governor, I have the final responsibility to bring this tragic affair to a conclusion which, however unsatisfactory, will foster respect for our system of justice as one capable of recognizing and correcting its wrongs.

In addition, beyond what I see as my constitutional responsibilities, as an elected leader of our state, I am moved to recognize that Attica has been a tragedy of immeasurable proportions, unalterably affecting countless lives. Too many families have grieved, too many have suffered deprivations, too many have lived their lives in uncertainty waiting for the long nightmare to end. For over five years and with hundreds of thousands of dollars and countless man-hours we have followed the path of investigation and accusation. We have succeeded in dividing and polarizing the people of the state without satisfying the quest for justice in this tragedy. To continue in this course, I believe, would be merely to prolong the agony with no better hope of a just and abiding conclusion.

A Time to "Close the Book"

Attica lurks as a dark shadow over our system of justice. The time has come to firmly and finally close the book on this unhappy chapter of our history as a just and humane state.

I am therefore accepting the recommendations of Superintendent Connelley and Commissioner Ward that no disciplinary action be commenced against the 20 state officers and employees identified by Mr. Scott. I also accept the recommendation of Mr. Scott that six inmates convicted of crimes committed at Attica be granted a pardon for these convictions. In addition, I am extending clemency to the two inmates convicted of Attica-related

crimes—one will be pardoned, and the Attica related sentence of the other will be commuted, making him eligible for parole.

These actions should not be construed as a reflection of a lack of culpability for the conduct at issue. Rather, these actions are in recognition that there does exist a larger wrong which transcends the wrongful acts of individuals caught in the seamless web into which the tragedy of Attica has spun itself. They are in recognition of the immutable principle in our society that the state itself should not sanction the maintenance of legal proceedings not of harmony with the principles of equal justice.



A military helicopter dropping tear gas into the Attica Correctional Facility in September of 1971 as state police entered to quell the riot.

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GOVERNOR PARDONS 7 TO CLOSE ATTICA BOOK

Continued From Page A1

has been deep faith in the religion of my people and my concern for all the wrongs committed against them and other oppressed people."

Mr. Kunstler described Mr. Hill as "flabbergasted" by the news.

The granting of clemency to Mr. Hill was highly unusual since an appeal of his conviction is now pending before an appellate court in Rochester. In addition, the granting of clemency went against a recommendation earlier this year of a special Attica prosecutor appointed by Governor Carey.

Last April, two months after he asked that all but one of the then remaining indictments stemming from the uprising, be dismissed, Alfred J. Scott, the special prosecutor, recommended pardons for "some" of the inmates who had been convicted of crimes. Mr. Hill was not on the list.



John E. Hill

Justice, by trial or disciplinary action, any armed personnel who were misdirected or abused their authority in the retaking of the facility and rehousing of the inmates.

Attica: Tragic Drama of Many Acts

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

The bloodiest episode in American prison history erupted on Sept. 9, 1971, when more than 1,000 inmates at Attica seized 43 hostages and the D yard of the correction facility and began a four-day siege of knife-edge tensions and negotiations that failed.

During the revolt and siege, one guard and three inmates were killed, ultimately of more than 1,000 heavily armed state troopers, sheriff's deputies and prison guards stormed the prison amid a hail of gunfire and tear gas. In the fight, 10 prison employees and 29 inmates died.

In the more than five years since the crushing of the rebellion, there have been numerous investigations, a complexity of legal entanglements, many indictments, few trials and a number of legislated prison reforms.

New Jersey Senate Report Urges Ban on Cancer-Causing Substances

Continued From Page A1

ing the chemicals' manufacture would have a disastrous impact on the state.

"We do have to do it in the proper fashion," he said, "without upsetting the already disastrous economic situation we do have."

The Senate committee said that it had established "a correlation between the high incidence of environmental cancer in New Jersey and its status as a manufacturing center, particularly of chemicals and related materials."

"Chemical substances should be judged guilty until proven with a burden of proof on the chemical and the benefit of the doubt extended to the people," the Senators said, adding:

"The question is not whether the people have the right to clean air, but whether anyone has the right to contaminate it."

The Committee's Proposals

- A four-year study published last year by the National Cancer Institute showed that New Jersey had the highest death rate from cancer of any state. Last year, more than 14,000 New Jerseyans died of cancer, and Senator Skevin said it was costing families in the state more than \$1 million a year to treat cancer.
- He said that his committee was asking for a special session of the State Legislature to consider the following measures to handle cancer problems:
- 1. Creating a seven-member cancer-control council to direct research in cancer prevention in New Jersey.
- 2. Expanding the power of state officials to enforce new pollution regulations.
- 3. Setting up a cancer-incidence register, which would list all cases of cancer in the state and provide research information.
- 4. Creating a health program designed to detect cancer in its early stages.
- 5. Raising the state cigarette tax from 19 cents a package to 20 cents to pay for these new programs.

The committee also suggested that the Governors and Legislatures of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware form a four-state cancer-control commission to attack environmental cancers on a regional basis.

U.S. Regulations Planned

The list of 16 chemicals that the committee recommended to be banned from New Jersey is headed by asbestos and vinyl chloride—two substances under study by the State Department of Environmental Protection.

All have been listed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, a Federal agency, as causing cancer, and Federal authorities have been setting up regulations covering their use.

About 10 percent of the nation's vinyl chloride—which is used in the manufacture of plastics—is manufactured in New Jersey, and there have been indications that some pollutants from the manufacturing process have infiltrated both the air and water.

Chemical industry spokesmen have said that it would be virtually impossible to adopt manufacturing processes under which no emissions would be released.

Senator Skevin said that if the Legislature should decide not to ban such chemicals as vinyl chloride from New Jersey, it might consider establishing extremely tough emission-control standards.

Mass Exemptions Doubtful

The committee said that it had found "less than persuasive" testimony from chemical-industry executives that "the number of cancers caused by chemical manufacturing is very small."

"There would seem to be simple evidence even if of a circumstantial nature, to indicate that the elimination of carcinogens from the air can prevent the onset of some types of environmental cancer," the committee's report said.

"The general belief is that as much as 80 percent, or three out of very four cases of cancer, could, theoretically at least, be prevented."

The committee said it put no stock in the oft-repeated warning that any "get tough" program in New Jersey will result in "mass exodus from our state" of industry.

"Those who do leave, simply to circumvent laws intended to protect our citizens from cancer, may represent a loss to our economy, but certainly not to our quality of life," the report said.

According to the State Department of Labor and Industry, 125,000 workers are employed in chemical manufacturing industry, with a weekly payroll of more than \$30 million.

The State Department of Environmental Protection and other state agencies that had been studying cancer in New Jersey reserved comment on the committee recommendations today.

David J. Bardin, the Environmental Protection Commissioner, said that he had not yet seen the report, but that his department had cooperated "fully" with the committee.

One of Mr. Bardin's aides, Dr. Peter Proust, said: "Everything we know, the committee now knows. We held nothing back."

Last May, Governor Byrne appointed a Cabinet-level committee to study the cancer problem in New Jersey and a preliminary report has been made to the Governor on recommendations for action.

The report has not been made public, but it agrees with the report released today by the Legislative Committee in many areas, although it does not go nearly as far in others.

In addition to Mr. Skevin, other members of the Senate committee are Joseph J. McGahn of Abscon, Wayne Dumont Jr. of Phillipsburg, Barry T. Tucker of Mount Holly, Joseph A. Marrese of Berlin, and Anne C. Martindell of Princeton.

Senator Dumont said that while he favored most of the committee's proposals, he did not support increasing the cigarette tax.

Notes on People

A dressmaker, a boilermaker, a bell-maker and a teapacker were on Queen Elizabeth II's New Year's Honors List, released yesterday. The name is now Sir Norman Barwell for the personal couturier to the Queen, who made him a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. And one of Britain's toughest union officials, the militant president of the powerful Boilermakers Union, is now Sir Daniel McGarvey.

Made officers of the Order of the British Empire were Douglas Hughes, director of the foundry that forged the bell that was a Bicentennial gift to the United States, and Samuel Twining, ninth generation of the tea merchant family. Also on the Honors List: Brian Faulkner, former Premier of violence-torn Northern Ireland; Frankie Howard, the comedian; and Peter Wakefield, the British Ambassador to Lebanon who, while a battle raged about him last July, stood on his balcony in Beirut and gallantly proposed a toast to his sovereign. So call him Sir Peter.

James Dickey, 53 years old, the poet and writer of the novel and movie "Deliverance," was married in Columbia, S. C., to Deborah Dobson, 25, a former student at the University of South Carolina, where the bridegroom is post-in-residence. Mr. Dickey's wife is 30 years, Mexico, died Oct. 29.

Redd Foxx, the nightclub comic and star of television's "Sanford and Son," showed up at the marriage license bureau in Las Vegas, Nev., with Yum Chi Chung, a native of Korea who lives in Los Angeles. "Do you want a license?" asked the clerk. Mr. Foxx smiled and said, "I don't, but I think she does." After he paid the \$10 fee for the license, the 54-year-old Mr. Foxx, who has been married twice previously, was asked how he met his bride-to-be, who is 34. "I just opened my wallet and there she was," he said.

The latest word on the condition of Lillian Carter, the President-elect's mother, is that she's in satisfactory condition in a hospital in America. Mrs. Carter was hospitalized last week for rest and treatment of a muscular spasm in her left leg. She is expected to remain in the hospital at least until Monday. Meanwhile, her granddaughter, 9-year-old Mandy Carter, is walking around with her right arm in a sling. While playing Wednesday with her cousin Andy, the President-elect's daughter, on St. Simons Island, she fell off a horse and broke her arm. Mandy's daddy is Billy Carter, the President-elect's brother.

Allens are required to register with the Immigration and Naturalization Service each year during January, but Tom Jones, the 36-year-old British pop singer, showed up at the New York office of the service yesterday, with his son, Isaac, 19. After they had filed their alien report cards, the Joneses were granted permanent resident alien status. As they were leaving, a young

woman employee of the National Service approached with a note. Mr. Jones is accustomed to being ignored and gave the note to Jones, who, flabbergasted, said, "New. It's my father who's the SOB."

On his arrival in Moscow yesterday to become American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Malcolm Tompkins, a former diplomat, rejected his idea of a "hard-liner" on Russia. "I thought fair to say that was an expression coined by the journalists."



Malcolm Tompkins arrives in Moscow.

by me," he said. "I don't know what that means." Mr. Tompkins said a reminder that a Soviet passport had lapsed and he was a spy. He left his last assignment as a diplomat in Moscow in 1965. Mr. Tompkins' last assignment was as Ambassador to Israel.

When the average American writes a letter, he can do it in 10 minutes. But when the average American writes a letter, he can do it in 10 minutes. But when the average American writes a letter, he can do it in 10 minutes. But when the average American writes a letter, he can do it in 10 minutes.

Religious Services Gained Attendance In '76, Study Finds

By GEORGE DUGAN

For the first time in nearly 20 years, church and synagogue attendance went up in 1976, according to the Gallup Poll. At the same time, the Gallup organization indicated that the proportion of persons who believed religion was increasing its influence on American life tripled since 1970.

In a typical week this year, 42 percent of the nation's adults attended Christian or Jewish worship services, as against a low of 40 percent for the last five years, the poll indicated.

In 1955 through 1975, church and synagogue attendance dropped steadily from its 1955 and 1958 highs of 49 percent.

To estimate average attendance in 1976, surveys of representative samples of the adult population were made in nine selected weeks of the year, to account for seasonal fluctuations.

A total of 15,896 adults, 18 years of age and over, were interviewed in more than 300 localities.

The following question was asked: "Did you yourself happen to attend church or synagogue in the last seven days?"

In an analysis of the figures, the Gallup organization said that Roman Catholics exceeded Protestants in church attendance, 55 percent to 40 percent, and women exceeded men, 46 to 37 percent.

Southerners and middle Westerners attended services more frequently than Easterners and far more than persons living in the West.

Those under 30 years of age were less likely to attend services than those 30 and over. Little difference was found between the 18 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups.

Whites and nonwhites attended services with equal frequency, persons with a college background were more likely to go to services regularly than were persons with a high school background, but less so than persons with only a grade school education, according to the study.

Frederike Q. Vuijs Wed to Daniel K.

Frederike Quirine Vuijs, United correspondent for ERO-radio, radio and television and Dagbladet, a newspaper, all of the Netherlands, was married yesterday in Zeist, Netherlands, to Daniel Martin K.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jan Vuijs, minister of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands in Zeist.

The bride, daughter also of a newspaper, is a graduate of the Netherlands School of Journalism in Utrecht.

Mr. Klein, whose previous marriage ended in divorce, is a Harvard graduate. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. X. Klein of Upper Montclair, N. J., and was born there. His father, who is retired, was president of the American Division of Teacore Electronics Inc.

Gregory Hornig Married

Miss Goddard in Florida

Elizabeth Goddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Goddard of Palm Beach, Fla., was married yesterday to Gregory W. Hornig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hornig of Ridgefield, N. J. The ceremony was performed at the non-denominational Royal Palm Chapel in Palm Beach, Fla., by Rev. Dr. Samuel Lindsay.

The bride graduated magna cum laude from Radcliffe College. Her father owns an insurance agency in his home town, Palm Beach, Mr. Hornig, a student at the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine, is an alumnaus of the University (R.L.) Abbey School and Harvard University. His father is assistant treasurer of CPC International, Inc., a food-processing company in Philadelphia.

Cynthia Simpson Is a Bride

The marriage of Cynthia Simpson, a musical-comedy actress, to Richard Anthony Hayes, assistant manager of the New York Herald Tribune, took place yesterday in the chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church, Sumner, N. J. The Rev. Robert T. Sumner performed the ceremony. The bride's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson of Summit. Mr. Hayes is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayes Jr., also of Summit.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLES!

What Happens the Moment You Die?

Here, scores of people who were declared "dead" yet lived to tell about it, relate strikingly similar death experiences. A strange and astonishing report: From the new book "Life After Life."

January Reader's Digest

IN DEPT

That's the way alert people want their business/finance information. And they want it fast. They want to know the facts that will show off their And now, there are more regular columns and features than ever before in this year.

Are you reading The Three business/finance pages... in depth... every day?

The New York Times

April, 1977

Instead of Wall-to-Wall Carpets Japanese Have Their Tatami

By JUNE MALCOLM
Special to The New York Times

Dec. 30 — Konosukai Hanawa and his son, Takeshi, are busy by winter days, changing floors.

It is the traditional time of Japanese, from snow-laden sunny Kyushu, call on their mat makers to have at the floors in their homes bound or replaced.

Mat (TAR-NEE) is a straw usually two inches thick, the rice plant stalks that are threshing. Covered with a rush mat called igusa, it answers to wall-to-wall car-

Each mat measures about 3 by 6 feet. In Nagoya they are slightly larger, in Kyoto, larger still. In the new high-rise buildings, they are scaled down a bit.

Making them is an art. Like thousands of other such craftsmen in shops dotting Japan, the Hanawats cross-legged for hours, pounding, smoothing, and stitching top into inner mattress. Now and then they pause to spit fresh water onto the mat to soften it. Finally they lay the mat's two long edges with fibrous lines, nylon or elaborately woven.

"It is not good work for some who has arthritis," said the children. "Tatami is very practical," said Michiko Matsumoto, a student of fish-

here. "If something is spilled on one mat, you can have just the one replaced. With carpet, the whole thing is ruined."

"Tatami smells sweet, like the country in the city," Etsuko Suzuki added. She studies advertising in Tokyo, but comes from the rice fields and pear orchards of the north.

"Also," she said, "they are soft to walk on, and they are what you Americans call 'the great leveler.' A student might live only in a three-mat room, a rich man has a house with 100 mats. But it is tatami, all the same."

True enough, according to the younger Hanawa. "Tatami is mostly the same," he said. "But hand-sewn mats are firmer than machine-made, a firm mat better than a soft one."

He charges \$27 to \$30 for a new mat, \$14 to replace the top, and \$8 to simply turn the top.

"I will work on maybe 300 mats this month," he added, "but last year it was more. The price has gone up so high, many people come to us every two years instead of annually."

In recent years, prices have increased about 25 percent, mirroring Japan's inflation.

"I have my mats replaced when they are torn," said Kiyoko Hasagawa, who works for an American oil company here. "Winter is a good time to have them done, but I'm not bound by tradition. I'd never have them changed in the summer rainy season, though."

That's when the tatami bugs appear. "Yes, bugs live in them," Betsy Taguchi said. An American, she lives with her Japanese husband, two small daughters, and tatami, in northeastern Tokyo. "Still, we sleep on these mats," she said, "and I've never yet had a bug crawl in to smudge with me."

Tatami Bugs a Problem

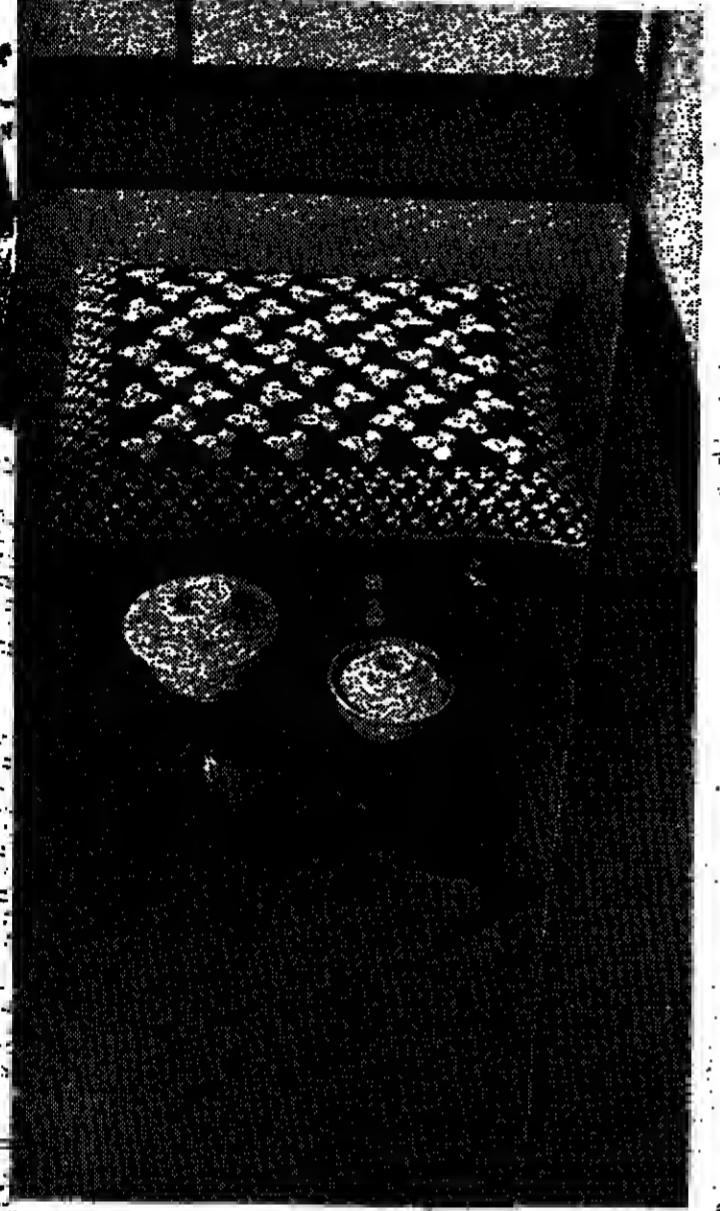
The United States Government takes these bugs more seriously. Americans who want to take home tatami for a little touch of Japan run headlong into the Agriculture Department's circular Q55-1.

"All mats must be drop-shipped to a port on the West Coast which has facilities for fumigating the mats," Q55-1 states.

But fumigation makes the mats weak and less buoyant. So, since only the inner straw mattress must be debugged, enterprising Japanese tatami men have developed a mat covered with the traditional igusa but filled with Styrofoam. These can be taken to the United States with the same ease one brings in a Nikon camera.

Tatami are not the easiest items to find in the United States. In some cities, Japanese consuls general can probably help. In San Francisco, for example, the Japan Trading Company sells them for \$69.50. Or, tatami lovers can get them at the Miyako Hotel there, which offers a few rooms fragrant with tami.

[In the New York metropolitan area the mats are available at, among other places, Takashimaya, Inc., 509 Fifth Avenue and CST Research, Inc., 21-10 31st Avenue, Long Island City, Queens.]



Tatami mats in a traditional Japanese sitting



Konosukai Hanawa sprays water on an igusa mat to make it more pliable before sewing it to a straw mattress as he and his son, Takeshi, work in their tatami shop in Tokyo.

Westerners in Japan often don't know quite how to confront a tatami room, should they find one in their new house or apartment.

"I ignore it," said Judy Williamson, who lives in Tokyo's Shibuya area with her American family. "We have two tatami rooms, supposedly for live-in equipment there."

Gretchen Benner, a missionary who has lived in Japan for 25 years, is allergic to tatami. Others, including more and more Japanese, don't want to bother caring for them. Tradition forbids wearing shoes or placing furniture on a matted floor. Today Japanese homes often relegate tatami to just one room.

"Tatami should be vacuumed daily, then washed down gently by hand each week," Kazuko Ishibashi, a widowed Japanese teacher, said. She had her

mats ripped out when her children were small. "They wouldn't remember to remove their slippers," she added.

But, now that her children are grown and gone she lives much of the time in a small tatami-matted cottage in Oiso, a coastal village south of Tokyo.

Tradition here is hard, and tatami's dates back at least 1,000 years. Ancient storytellers told of the princess who when she visited a country home, was so delighted with the fresh smell of straw-covered floors there that she insisted on one for her palace bedroom.

That was before the 11th century when tatami areas were for sleeping or seats for honored guests. Two centuries later, entire rooms glowed with the warmth and simple elegance of these tan-colored mats.

More recently, an American woman,

confronted with a house full of 37 mats and a waiting area full of Western furniture, decided to break with tradition.

"The movers were abashed, but they plunked it all down where I asked them to," she said. "Furniture is hard on tatami, but we try to be careful."

Tatami's main drawback is that it is highly flammable. Japanese history tells of fire repeatedly destroying national treasures and entire cities. Tokyo's great earthquake in 1923 was destructive largely because of the resulting fires.

The quake hit at noon, just as thousands of housewives knelt on their tatami, preparing lunch over charcoal fires. The glowing coals spilled onto the mats, igniting them. More than 100,000 people were killed and most of the city was destroyed.

PARENTS/CHILDREN

That 'New Life' After Divorce— How Do the Youngsters Fit In?

By RICHARD FLASTE

"My husband and I will be legally separated in two weeks," the middle-aged woman exultantly told a visitor as her 10-year-old son listened. "Oh, it's something I've wanted for so long."

From the tone of her voice, you'd never guess a family was wrecked, that a father would be moving away from his son and that the mother would be running the house alone, with some hardship for everybody involved a virtual certainty.

No, her tone was more like what used to be reserved for announcing weddings.

on the social welfare faculty of Berkeley University.

Mrs. Wallerstein found that children, although they often saw their relationship with their fathers as warmer after the divorce than before, "were very distressed and didn't agree with any grown-ups who said the divorce was for the best."

"I don't want to say don't divorce," Mrs. Wallerstein said, "but I think the children might even prefer having an unhappy family" to having a divorce.

Their apprehension may prove more realistic than their parents' optimism. Dr. Hetherington found that life was "much worse after one year than after two months" of divorce because the situation usually deteriorated.

Medical Center and Judy Grief, a social worker, have been looking into the relationships of divorced fathers and their children.

It's not uncommon, Dr. Roman said, for the father who is relegated to a situation where he can only see his child once or twice a week to "feel devalued." His depression makes it difficult for him to talk when he sees the child and may even be so painful that he begins to shorten the visits and makes them less frequent.

The child, Dr. Roman said, may see this as further evidence of abandonment and loss of love—"when that may not be the case at all." Dr. Roman said that it might be helpful for a father to openly discuss the difficulties of a custody arrangement with his children.

But new lives are a problem when children have to be left behind in a fragment of the old lives. So you'll notice that the rationalizations are changing. It used to be that parents stayed together for the children's sake. Now they frequently part for the children's sake — they don't want the youngsters to suffer from a divisive marriage, they say, and divorce is a solution full of hope.

"The myth of romantic love," said Dr. Mavis Hetherington, a psychologist at the University of Virginia, "is being replaced by the myth of romantic divorce."

Dr. Hetherington has been researching the effects of divorce on children, and she isn't against divorce in hopeless marriages. Moreover, she acknowledged that a single parent doing a good job was better than two parents doing a poor one. What troubled her was what she saw as a growing Pollyanna attitude as couples blind themselves to the almost certain distress divorce will bring.

The first year's growing distress is caused in part, she said, by the fact that "there's no time out from parenting in the one-parent home." The mother becomes increasingly uncertain about her role as a parent.

A Different Time

"Parenting practices are extremely poor in the year after a divorce," Dr. Hetherington said. "Mothers bark out orders in the field but don't follow through on them. The fathers are going through the everyday-is-Christmas syndrome when they visit the children."

"And then," Dr. Hetherington continued, "they drop this indulged child off at the doorstep."

She said that mothers begin to feel more and more incompetent, which destroys their relationships with others. For that reason, Dr. Hetherington said, the most successful therapy for such families is child-rearing advice and assistance for the mother rather than more traditional psychotherapy to help her gain insight into herself. When the relationships with the children improve, nearly everything else does, too. In any case, she said, there's usually some improvement in the second year.

Some children do much worse than others after a divorce. You can tell a child who is doing poorly and who might benefit from professional counseling, according to mental health professionals, if the youngster is sleepless and cannot concentrate, and if there's much more whining and dependency than before, or more hostility. Children in school who are suffering greatly from a divorce might find the quality of their schoolwork suffering and their friendships strained.

Young children do better than others, it is said, if they see both parents frequently, despite the divorce, and if their relationship with their parents is relatively harmonious.

Ten-agers need to be able to see both parents, too. But Dr. Arlene Richards, a psychotherapist who is the co-author of a book on helping adolescents cope with divorce ("How to Get It Together When Your Parents Are Coming Apart"), said that it was important for them to be able to remove themselves from the fight.

In none of the divorced families she studied over a two-year period was there pure contentment over the separation, even in the worst of marriages. Always, at least one family member suffered. Often, it was the child.

So far there appears to be little solid information on just how divorce affects children. One researcher, in addition to Dr. Hetherington, who has been looking into it is Judith Wallerstein, who is

During all this the father who has relinquished custody is frequently not feeling very competent either, and the children sense that.

While the father is including the children he may nevertheless be thoroughly depressed. Dr. Mel Roman, a psychologist at the Albert Einstein

If they don't, she said, the parental dispute robs them of the energy they need to develop their own lives.

And Dr. Richards said that ten-agers sometimes do benefit from a divorce. In her experience with troubled adolescents, she has found that after a terribly hostile marriage finally dissolves, the teen-ager's feeling may be one of relief.

"The house," Dr. Richards said, "is finally quiet."

White Resort Fashions, to Contrast with the Light of a Fiery Tropical Sun

KNADINE MORRIS

red red walls of the new one on Bergdorf Goodman's ornate dramatic backdrop a company's creamy white separates. They also prove how the white styles suit the fiery southern sun.

Against resort clothes, though, white is a dramatic backdrop. They're full with off-center closings of color in unexpected places. The shirttail or the neck-crepe, a top will cost a pleated skirt, \$120, and her length ribbed knitted red triangle forming one there are also such extras: sleeveless jackets to add to vent of white fashions is gold. This includes like a tank top to wear over a sweater with gold bands at the sleeve. More she say.

Mandelli, the designer, was a few days, and she's an del for her clothes. The at is.

"a lot of things here," said Bonet, the new de- & J. "Women are more their bodies than whatever to be 'the look.'" In Paris, ad to worry about such

who worked for Suzuya, concern with a boutique before that for Saint Laurent to bring some lively seventh Avenue without of the rules.

strating on lively colors here, and while he prefers different flower prints to so provides a solid color core conservative woman. a waistlength jacket over t and finds the variation active, but respects other

successful style is a combination of bright red, orange yellow which he shows variously as, long pants or swimsuit, tucked into the waist-

it lace up the front, skirts red through the hips and shoulder tops prove that seriously the advice that like to show off their hey don't have to sacrifice

le's and Bonwit Teller will go early next year.

s known for its coats but taken Pat Sandler, a dress er its wing, it has decided elge in his specialty.

's contribution is brightly y two-piece styles, half of half synthetic, each of oblong or triangular scarf

in a matching pair. The prints are paisley patterns, striped backgrounds or leopard designs and there are floor-length versions for evening.

The dresses are all lively as well as practical, and they will turn up in practically all Fifth Avenue stores in March, at \$110 to \$160.

Many women who have little fashion problems, on the order of size 12 hips with a size 10 bustline, or a chinchilla jacket that just cries for a skirt in a special shade of gray, have known about Mady Gerrard's shop at 743 Madison Avenue, near 84th Street. Mrs. Gerrard designs knitted clothes and she's happy to make adjustments in size or style.

"Everything is made individually, so it's no great problem," she observes.

She plays around with unusual yarns and textures, and one of the most distinctive is a crunchy linen blend that doesn't crease, the designer says, and is cool to the touch. It has a tweedy look and so does a raw silk fiber that has an air of elegance.

A component of many of her groups is a silk crepe blouse with knitted borders, as simple as a sweatshirt, matched up to skirts and sweaters in the same knit as the cuffs and necklines edging.

The most beautiful top is printed chiffon with satin stripes, in shades of blue, with a mauve knitted skirt. There's a crocheted corset belt picking up the colors of the print blouse and a chamille bolero to complete the outfit.

Prices start at \$190.

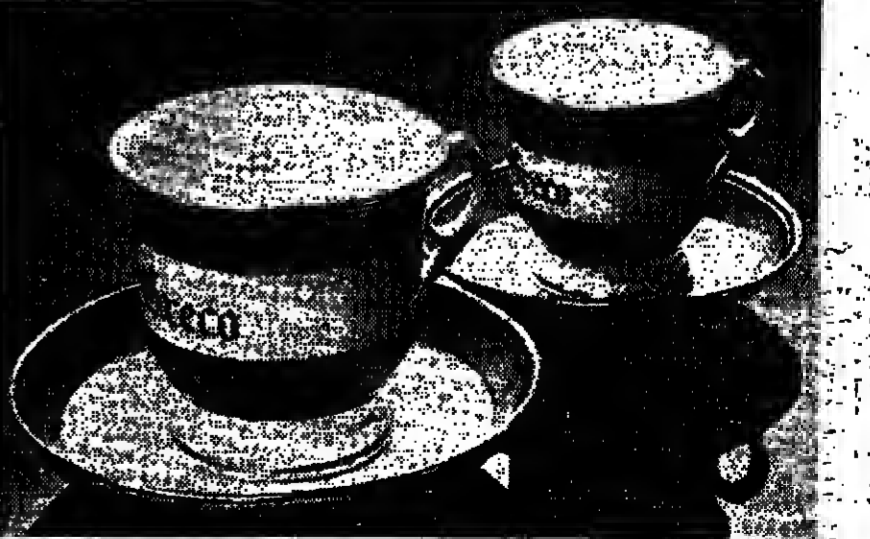


Mariuccia Mandelli and a mannequin in one of her designs

A Classic Cup for a Special Brew

By RUTH ROBINSON

When the intelligentsia of the day foregathered at the Caffè Greco in Rome in the early 1800's their steaming espresso was served in fine porcelain cups commissioned from the house of Ginori. Today the 225-year-old factory at Sesto Fiorentino, Italy, is still turning out the elegant footed cups for the popular cafe on the Via Condotti and has added a dinner service to match.



Footed cups in 'Caffe Greco' pattern by Ginori

It doesn't bear the inscription "Caffè Greco" as do the cups, but then the originals used by such patrons as Wagner, Liszt, Goethe, Byron, Tennyson and Thackeray didn't either. The name in gold letters is a comparatively recent addition in deference, no doubt, to the current predilection for brand names.

Habités of the coffee house, however, will instantly recognize the distinctive stripes of hitzersweet, black and gold on pure white china.

A place setting (dinner plate, dessert plate, bread and butter plate and plain teacup and saucer) sells for \$24.50. The famous "Caffè Greco" cups and saucers are sold individually and make a nice gift at \$49 in demitasse size, \$63 in regular size. They are available at the Ginori shop, 711 Fifth Avenue, at 57th Street, as are cereal bowls, tumblers and platters in the same pattern.

Women who have problems with their nail polish chipping may be interested in a new type of nail care based

on the old-fashioned concept of huffing. It comes from Japan where women have for centuries rubbed their nails with the juice of leaves. A treatment stimulates the nails and leaves them shiny and natural-looking for 10 days.

All you need is one of the kits put out by the P. Shine Company of Tokyo containing emery papers, polishing paste, luster-producing powder and

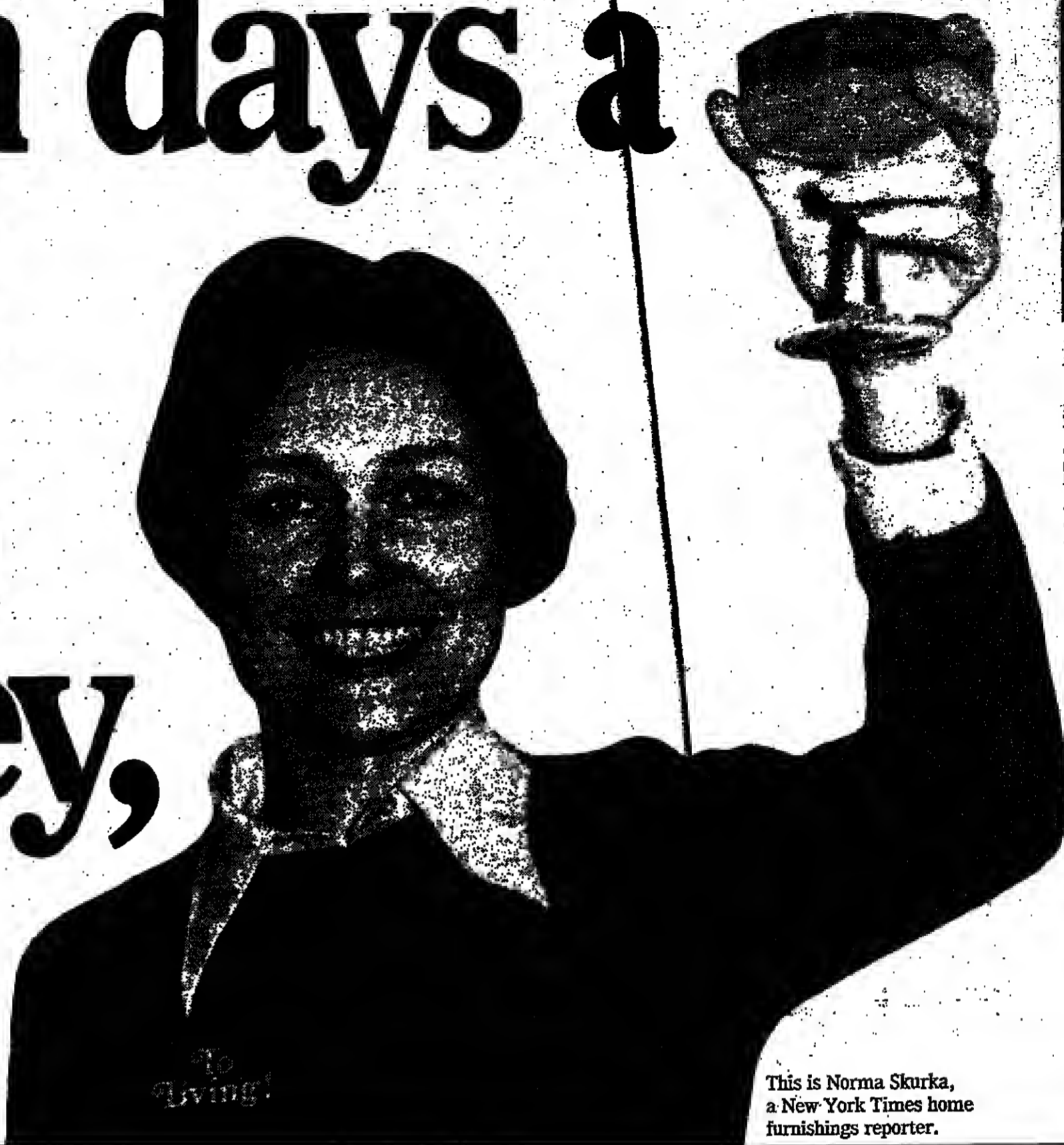
huckskin buffers as well as cuticle pusher, wiper and, of course, directions.

They sell for \$13.50 at Bonwit Teller, Bloomingdale's and other stores, and are supposed to be sufficient for a whole year's grooming. The process, recommended for men as well as women, was developed by the late Sakichi Tsukamoto.

What Happens the Moment You Die?

January Readers Digest

Celebrate living seven days a week (Save money, too!)



This is Norma Skurka, a New York Times home furnishings reporter.

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 The Weekend Section Friday...that's
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 ...1976's," Phil writes, "when...
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 ...casinier, my brother...
 ...to take advantage of such...
 ...on 47th Street east of...
 ...five card... Framed...
 ...my license issued to...
 ...Club. He hired several...
 ...show up every night and...
 ...without money or chips...
 ...that no matter what...
 ...to say nothing and make...
 ...to my plainclothesmen...
 ...to leave? Gambling? They...
 ...living and depart with...
 ...year or let us catch you...
 ...for two weeks...
 ...these and I waited in...
 ...two detectives came by. My...
 ...to briefly check hands...
 ...for the few days we...
 ...for bothering our...
 ...when I sat in court and...
 ...by Joe Rosenback, a...
 ...found in gambling cases...
 ...from "army" and...
 ...Gotham Social Club...
 ...rights. He went on to...
 ...inquiries, even physical...
 ...that the court must...
 ...bring their duty."

Judicial Blessings

...the judge said: "I find...
 ...I have decided to...
 ...a Marcus, to hold...
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 ...the issuing a temporary...
 ...leaving the Gotham...
 ...for peace...
 ...Rosenback left the...
 ...partners, Bill Dwyer...
 ...them, all well-to-do...
 ...that Attorney Marcus...
 ...practice and could not...
 ...overseas sent him...

جوليا سكوركا

April, 1976

Purdue Takes Garden Final From Manhattan Five, 70-60

By THOMAS ROGERS

A Manhattan College basketball team that only two weeks ago had lost all four games it played squared off last night against Purdue in the final of the Eastern College Athletic Conference's 25th Holiday Festival. The Jaspers had gained a shot at their third Festival championship by topping Long Island University and upsetting heavily favored Pennsylvania on Wednesday night.

The Jaspers were able to play the Boilermakers evenly for one half, but Purdue hit its first eight shots at the beginning of the second half and rolled to a 70-60 victory. Walter Jordan, an elusive 6-foot-8-inch forward, led the Boilermakers with 25 points.

Dino Larry topped Manhattan's scorers with 24 points. Jordan was selected at the tournament's most valuable player.

Purdue, which received a first-round bye, had crushed Georgetown, 83-65, in the semifinal round.

Darryl Eady and Dino Larry, the only freshmen on the Manhattan squad, had played a large role in the Jaspers' tournament triumphs. Eady, making his

first start against Pennsylvania, had scored 16 points and pulled down seven rebounds. Larry, in the starting lineup for the third winning game after playing as a reserve in the four opening Manhattan defeats, scored 11 points and played a key role in the 3-2 zone defense that cut off the Quakers' running game in the second half.

Bruce Parkinson, Purdue's all-American guard candidate, had led the Boilermakers over Georgetown with a splendid defensive job on Derrick Jackson, the Hoyas' usual scoring leader, who wound up with 4 points.

Larry Excels for Jaspers
With Larry continuing the effective body work under the boards that had marked his tournament play in the first two games, the Jaspers played even with the Boilermakers for the first 15 minutes.

Larry, scoring his 14th point on a layup that ended a fast break, brought about the game's 10th tie at 24-24. Larry had scored three baskets on offensive rebounds.

But Eady could not continue the fine offensive work that he had displayed

against Pennsylvania. He left the game without a point midway through the first half.

The Boilermakers, shifting back and forth from a zone to a man-to-man defense, were led by Walter Jordan, a 6-foot-8-inch forward who broke the 24-24 tie with a 3-point play that raised his point total to 9. Also effective for Purdue was a 7-foot center, Joe Barry Carroll, who scored 4 of his 8 points in the final 3 minutes of the half as the Boilermakers built a 35-32 lead.

There had been five lead changes and 10 ties in the first 20 minutes, with the largest lead held at 31-26 by Purdue 2½ minutes before halftime.

Larry, who hit on six of eight floor shots and four of four from the foul line, led both teams with 16 points, tying his career high for points, the same total he scored against Long Island University in the opening round. His six rebounds also led the Jaspers, who were beaten off the boards by Purdue, 22-18, mainly because Carroll pulled down nine.

For Purdue, which made 14 of 36
Continued on Page A15, Column 1



Sherrill, who will become head coach of Pittsburgh after the Sugar Bowl, watching his future team work out in Orleans yesterday. Sherrill will replace Johnny Majors after Majors returns to his native Tennessee.

Workers Threaten Sugar Bowl Strike; Rain Raises Questions for Rose Bowl

Georgia Still Acting to Play

By JAMES WHITE JR.

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30—The University of Georgia's undefeated and unbeaten Orange Bowl team, probably the best in the country, might instead of its scheduled game at Georgia Saturday night be playing in the Sugar Bowl, officials here said today with an additional \$1 million in prize money on the take from the

idea of a strike set for Superdome service, announced by Pittsburgh officials to take the Orange Bowl and place the Sugar Bowl and the game on or not there is a men and women who could disrupt operations to affect television to affect television. American Broadcasting Company might not cross picket lines of the Service International Union and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and North America, the two for a strike New Year's issue of wages.

Ticket Hike, Too
Bowl was able to increase each team from \$750,000 two months ago when it three-year contract with which has nationally telegraph Bowl game for many at, executive director of wI, said that an increase ces also helped raise the

is Bowl is paying each of Colorado and Ohio State) year. Dr. Wesley Posvar, of the University of Pittsburgh today that "if the money is I would have had to tution then."

Posvar said, "By the time I made [Nov. 20] the final- was closely equivalent to two bowls [Orange and it was never a matter of with us. It was just my g that during the season

with
The Dice Game on 47th Street

season to be jolly, especially since the income tax has weighed in with a yam to brighten morning.

early 1920's," Phil writes, "when Mayor Hylan appointment of Richard Enright as New York's Commissioner, my brother Isidor declared the time to take advantage of such stupidity. In a 10 ft on 47th Street east of Broadway he had five card tables. Framed on the wall was a city license issued to the Gotham Social Club. He hired several unemployed men to show up every night and play cards, but without money or chips. They were told that no matter what happened, they were to say nothing and make no resistance.

Seeing two plainclothesmen arrived demanding, "Up on here? Gambling?" They would frisk the sturdily and depart with the warning: "We'll get better not let us catch you gambling." This about two weeks.

ing Beebe and I waited in front of the Astor day the judge said: "I find this an unusually case. I have decided to appoint a qualified dam Marcus, to hold hearings as referee and as ascertained the facts to report back to me. I am issuing a temporary injunction restraining rom entering the Gotham Social Club and disturbers' peace."

and Rosenberg left the court smiling. So did s new partners, Bill Dwyer, George McManus, Madden, all well-to-do gamblers, honorable and ular.

ppened that Attorney Marcus was far behind lar practice and could not hold hearings immedi- e matter overseas sent him abroad for a time,



Wesley Posvar, Pittsburgh chancellor

the Sugar Bowl people decided to raise the amount to each team to the higher level."

The Sugar Bowl has a contract with the Southeastern Conference that its league champion—Georgia this year—will play host in the Superdome game. The Orange Bowl has a similar contract with the Big Eight Conference, so Colorado is host in the Miami game on Saturday. The Cotton Bowl gets the Southwest Conference champion—Houston this year. Therefore, the three bowls fought for the guest team and the Sugar Bowl won in the battle to

Continued on Page A16, Column 4

But U.S.C., Michigan Discount Effect

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE

Special to The New York Times

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30—It rained for a while here today, two days before the Rose Bowl encounter between Michigan and Southern California, and such was the response one might have thought that the San Andreas Fault had let go. Would the rain change the practice plans of the teams? Would the prospects of rain on Saturday change the coaching strategies? Would the world ever be the same again?

Precipitation kicked off speculation because there had been no rain here since Nov. 13, and because the last time rain fell on a Rose Bowl game was in 1955. But John Robinson, the Southern California's first-year head coach, set the world right again by saying that his team would make no changes because of a little dampness. "I'm from Oregon," said Robinson, "where we seldom played when the sun was out." His reference was to his two years as a player for the Ducks and as an assistant Oregon coach for 13 seasons.

Robinson said his Michigan counterpart, Roy Scheibelecker, have been trying to reject Saturday's contest as a game to decide who is the national champion and the No. 1 college team in the country. They have a point. The Wolverines and the Trojans, both with 10-1 won-lost records, rank second and third, respectively, in the wire-service polls behind undefeated Pittsburgh.

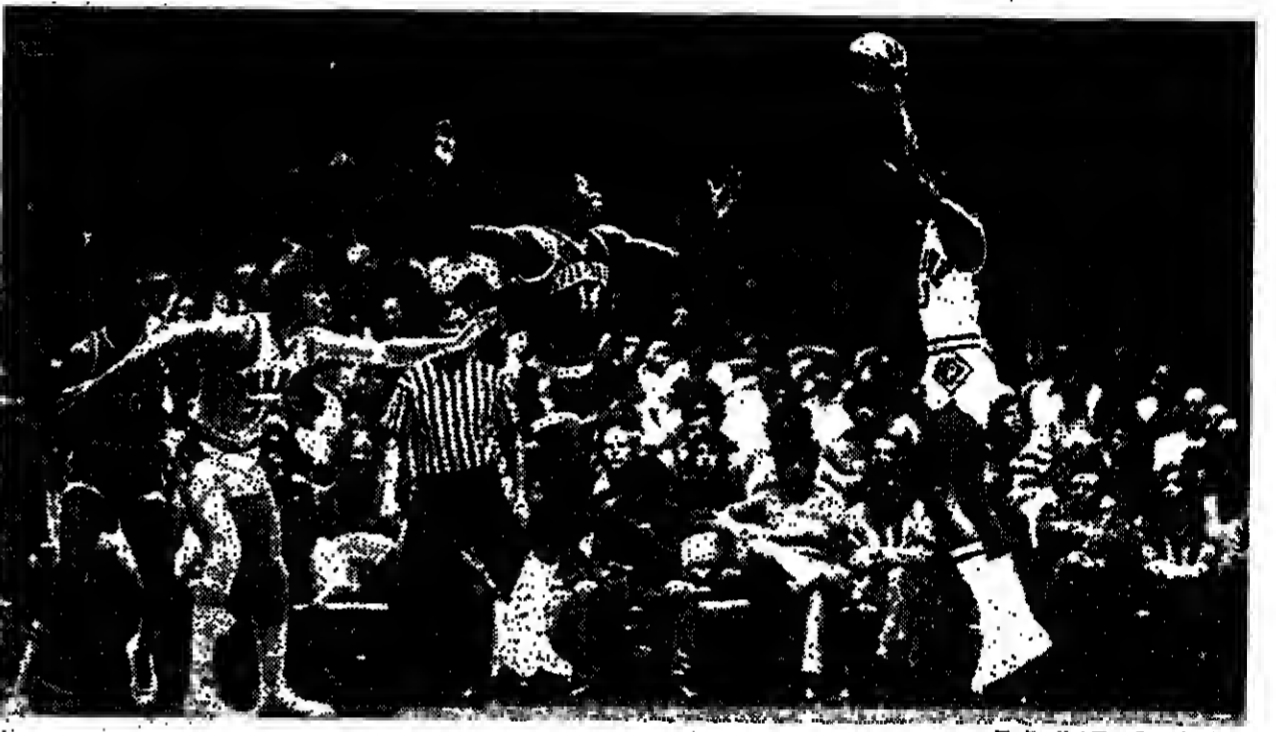
Early and Late Losses

If Georgia, also 10-1, beats Pitt in the Sugar Bowl, then perhaps the Rose Bowl victor would emerge as the No. 1 team in the polls. The two coaches argue that Michigan or Southern California should be ranked on top because of more strenuous schedules than Pitt's, a view that could be debated.

Southern California's only loss came in its opening game against Missouri, 46-25, and Michigan lost its ninth game, to Purdue, 16-14, but trounced Ohio State two weeks later for the Big Ten Conference title.

Scheibelecker believes this is his best Michigan team and one that can win

Continued on Page A16, Column 5



Wayne Walls of Purdue taking a pass in Holiday Festival final at Garden. Boilermakers beat Manhattan, 70-60.

Kentucky Five Hands Irish First Loss

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30 (AP)—Kentucky's basketball team knocked second-ranked Notre Dame from the ranks of the unbeaten tonight, 102-78, behind brilliant shooting performances by Jack Givens and Rick Robey.

Kennick, ranked sixth, took advantage of Notre Dame's numerous floor errors and its inability to crack the Wildcats' tight defense. Last night, top-ranked Michigan lost to Providence. Givens scored 30 points and won the game's most valuable player award. Robey scored 18 for Kentucky, which now has the same won-lost record as Notre Dame, 7-1.

The score was tied five times early in the first period before Kentucky went on its scoring spree, led by Givens, Jay Shidder and Robey.

Bruce Flowers and Toby Knight had 14 apiece for Notre Dame. Dave Barton added 11.

Duke 87, Rice 77

RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 30 (AP)—Mike Gminski and Jim Spanarkel led a 14-0 Duke outburst midway through the second half, breaking open a close

game as the Blue Devils defeated Rice, 87-77 tonight.

A pair of foul shots by Spanarkel had tied the game for the 25th time, 55-55, with 10:30 remaining. Spanarkel's jump shot after an interception six seconds later put the Blue Devils ahead to stay. Gminski then hit consecutive jump shots. Spanarkel and Gminski paced Duke with 22 points apiece.

Davidson 78, Brown 64

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Dec. 30 (AP)—Davidson broke an eight-game losing streak today with a 70-64 victory over Brown in the consolation game of the Charlotte Invitational tournament.

Ernie Reigel was the star for Davidson with 23 points, nine rebounds and

seven assists. John Gerdy led Davidson with 24 points.

So. Carolina 74, Georgia 73 (O'Hee)
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—South Carolina's Carlton Hilton scored a basket with five seconds left in overtime to give the Gamecocks a 74-73 victory over Georgia in the consolation game of the Sugar Bowl tournament tonight.

Trailing by a point, Jackie Gilloon slipped a pass through the Georgia zone defense to Hilton, who accounted for the winning points.

Georgia then got a jump shot and two rebound shots at the basket and thought it had won the game when the second of the rebounds went through

Continued on Page A15, Column 4

Women's Tennis Faces Challenge By Transsexuals

By NEIL AMDUR

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Dec. 30—Michelle Nordberg, a 28-year-old transsexual, said today that she would try out for the women's tennis team at the University of Utah next week.

At the same time that Miss Nordberg made up her mind in Salt Lake City, Arlene Karasick, a 30-year-old tennis player, visited a doctor in North Miami Beach, Fla., and took a chromosome test that will allow her to join the women's professional tennis tour that begins 1977 qualifying next week in Portland, Ore.

These unrelated developments underscore the dramatic change that confronts women's athletics, and tennis in particular, as a result of the efforts of Dr. Renee Richards, the controversial 42-year-old transsexual.

Chromosome Test Now Required
While Dr. Richards attempts to negotiate her cause with the Women's Tennis Association rather than file suit to gain admittance to the pro tour, the structure of women's athletics hangs in the balance.

For the first time, all players on the W.T.A. tour will be required to pass the Barr body chromosome test—their tissue must show the XX, or female, chromosomes—before being allowed to enter any tournament.

"I think it's a piece of garbage," Miss Karasick said today of the relatively simple test, which entails an examination of tissue that is obtained by scratching the inside of the cheeks. "I don't think the girls should have to take it. If they want to keep Renee out, let all the girls in the association vote on the question. Then she will know herself. The women have never even voted on it."

Dr. Richards has refused to take the

Continued on Page A16, Column 1

Of all menthols:

Carlton is lowest.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Brand	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
Brand D (Filter)	15	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	14	1.0
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*1	*0.1
Carlton 70's	*1	*0.1

(lowest of all brands)
*As per cigarette by FTC method.

No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25 brands.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health.

Carlton Menthol: 1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine. Filter: 2 mg. "tar", 0.2 mg. nicotine. Carlton 70's: 1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine. As per cigarette by FTC method.

April 1976



McNabb Scores Twice As Bruins Rout Celtics



Fans of Providence being swarmed by fans Wednesday after he scored winning basket against Michigan

Providence, Victory and Bedlam

STEVE CADY
The New York Times

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 30—Coach previously unbeaten Michigan Wolverines with a "bitter" defeat, and Gavitt of Providence College called it a "very emotional" game.

Gino Catroce, a member of the Providence crew at the Civic Center, full flavor of last night's game in the final of the National Classic.

"I saw the fans go this time as he swept peanut popcorn boxes, orange her debris off the court morning. 'It's the loudest thing I've ever seen here. I've seen the loudest rock concert, where Providence small teams draw better crowds than the big ones," the 52-81 Friar top-ranked Michigan was framed today into the court of every loyalist from the West.

12,150 of them at the last night, a standing record that equaled the all-time record of the arena.

tendance record set the night before in the opening round of the two-day tournament.

They saw the Friars slow the race-horse Wolverines with a zone defense, controlling a fast-break offense that had enabled America's No. 1 college team to average 95 points a game in its first six outings. They saw the hometown heroes fall behind by 7 points in the second half, go ahead by 6 with 8 minutes to play and then struggle to a 62-62 standoff at the end of regulation time.

It was then that Bob Misevicius, a junior center who returned only recently from scholastic probation, began emerging as Gavitt's death-list wizard. First, Misevicius pulled Providence into a 74-74 tie on a jumper with 11 seconds to go in the first five-minute overtime. Then he won the game with a bank shot two seconds from the end of the second overtime.

With one second showing on the clock, Steve Grote of Michigan buried a court-length pass to Joel Thompson, standing underneath the Providence basket. Thompson got off a desperation shot, fell to the floor as the ball hit the rim and was nearly trampled by hundreds of Providence fans rushing onto the court.

"This was the best win since we started playing in this building," said Gavitt, whose teams hardly ever lose at the Civic Center.

Since December 1972, when this splendid city-owned facility opened, the Friars have won 69 of the 76 games they have played there. Their latest success put their won-loss record for the current season at 7-2 and indicated that they would probably once again receive postseason-tournament consideration.

Michigan, now 6-1, can also look ahead to another shot at the national title if it comes within one game of winning last season. The Wolverines, beaten by Indiana in the championship final, won't lose many games this season with a lineup that includes people like Grote, Rickey Green and Phil Hubbard, who was chosen most valuable player in the four-team tournament here.

"Some of the pressure is off us now," said Orr, the Michigan coach, whose team had been ranked No. 1 since the first week of the season. "These first seven games have been the toughest of my coaching career."

Today, as the Wolverines left to get ready for a nationally televised game Sunday against South Carolina, the local announcements concerned the makeup of next season's second Industrial National Classic. The four teams will be Providence, Brown, Holy Cross and Jacksonville.

But Providence fans hardly noticed the new alignments. They were too busy replaying last night's double-overtime final.

Kansas State 62, Colorado 55
Oklahoma State 56, Iowa State 50

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30 (AP)—Mike Evans scored 12 points and Curtis Redding 10, pacing Kansas State to a 62-55 victory over Colorado today for third place in the Big Eight holiday basketball tournament.

Otus Holder got 12 second-half points and rallied Oklahoma State over Iowa State, 56-50, for seventh place in the opening afternoon game.

The Five Jaspers

Final, 70-60

Continued From Page A13

zento, the leader was, Jordan. Carroll had 8.

was shooting poorly, hitting 12 of 33 attempts (36 percent) was not displaying it marked his play two for he missed most of games because of a broken hand missed all five field goals and had 2 points on free

Brooklyn Women's Five Defeats Mercy by 72-66

The Brooklyn College women's basketball team defeated Mercy College of Dobbs Ferry, 72-66, yesterday at St. John's University gym, in the opening round of the Manufacturers Hanover tournament for New York State women's college teams. Brooklyn will next meet Queens College at the latter's court in a quarterfinal on Jan. 19.

The Kingswomen were led by Nora Dupuy, who scored 28 points, while the high scorer for Mercy was Mary Brechtel with 24. The winning team in the statewide tournament will receive a \$2,000 grant from Manufacturers Hanover and the runner-up will receive \$1,000.

Uppsala (Sweden) 77, Hunter 70

Porbjorn Taxen, a member of the Swedish Olympic team, and Larry Robinson, a player at the University of Texas, combined for 40 points to lead Uppsala of Sweden to a 77-70 victory over Hunter College yesterday. The touring Swedish team broke to a 37-21 halftime lead behind Taxen's 14 first-half points. But Hunter went on a 19-8 streak to start the second half and closed the score to 45-40.

Dennis Britton scored 16 of his 21 points in the second half to lead Hunter, but the Hawks could get no closer than the 5-point margin.

In a preliminary game, Hunter's women beat the Swedish women, 61-60.

Winn Takes 3d Place

Winn, which was tied 13 down held Pennsylvania's over the final 7 minutes on a 55-52 deficit to a 1 that earned third place went.

Smith connected on a at gave Penn the 55-52 own ran off 7 straight took a 59-55 lead. Steve scored all of his 17 points half after missing his attempts in the first 20 ed the rally with a drive baseline that turned out to play.

Long finished a fast stuff shot and Martin in with a 15-foot jump he, Penn was going more as without a point as s came back to tie on a Willis and a winner from r by Tom Crowley with



Walter Jordan of Purdue shooting over Darry Eady of Manhattan in the first half of Holiday Festival final at the Garden last night.

Tanner Meet

semifinal Today

Australia, Dec. 30 (AP)—n of Dallas and Roscoe knockout Monte Team, semifinal round of the New pen tennis championships on defeated Ken Rosewall 6-3, 6-2, and Tanner eliminator of Bakersfield, California. The victors will meet

Vilas of Argentina and Australia

Vilas of Argentina and Australia also advanced into. Vilas rallied twice Ross Case of Australia, Roche beat a fellow Phil Dent, 7-6 6-2.

's quarterfinals, Renata Czechoslovakia scored a triumph over Virginia Imania. Tim Wilkinson of defeated Brad Drenett of 3, 6-4 for the under-19

Cavaliers Top Sonics By 105-100

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Cleveland Cavaliers overcame a 42-point performance by Fred Brown as they ended a three-game losing streak with a 105-100 National Basketball Association victory over the Seattle SuperSonics tonight.

Cleveland took a 66-55 edge into the third period and built it to 66-59. Seattle then outscored the Cavaliers, 14-2, to grab a 73-68 lead.

A field goal by the Cleveland reserve center, Nate Thurmond, tied the game at 81-81 early in the fourth period and Campy Russell put the Cavaliers ahead to stay moments later on a long jumper.

Brown connected on 8 of 9 field goals in the first half and, as one point in the fourth quarter, had connected on 18 of 22 and finished with 19 of 25. Slick Watts added 20 points for the Sonics, but the Cavaliers placed seven players in double figures led by Russell with 17.



Julius Erving of the 76ers said in an interview this week that a lack of leadership on his team had kept it from realizing its potential.

Irish Defeated By Kentucky For First Loss

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Danny Roundfield hit two straight baskets late in the fourth quarter tonight to snap a 92-92 tie and send the Indiana Pacers on their way to a 104-97 N.B.A. victory over the New Orleans Jazz at the Market Square Arena.

Roundfield's play was his first game since suffering a severe wrist sprain, left the bench to score 25 points in the final three periods. His last two baskets started the Pacers on a 12-2 tear that secured the victory.

New Orleans was paced by a game-high 17 points from forward Fred Brown. Billy Knight led the Pacers with 25 points, having hit on 10 of his first 11 shots.

Erving Asserts 76ers Fail To Accept Him or McGinnis

The Doctor is in, but he says the 76ers keep freezing him out. "I used to have the ball more," said Julius Erving, Philadelphia's Dr. J. "The guy guarding me had to do an honest job's work to hold me down. He doesn't have to do a good night's work now."

When the 76ers bought Erving from the New York Nets before the season, it was supposed to make Philadelphia a championship team. But the 76ers are only four games above .500 and struggling. The Doctor blames most of that on a lack of leadership.

In an interview with The Philadelphia Bulletin, Erving said, "When I came here, I thought in terms of being a leader. I figured George [McGinnis] and I should be the leaders, but we haven't been accepted. It's not an easy group of guys to talk with."

Erving spoke about his own level of play, which has been snubbed this season. He said, "I'm not a water faucet. I can't be turned on and off. I can't go without handling the ball eight or nine times down the court, and then do it."

People in Sports

Continued From Page A13

the net. However, the shot dropped after the final buzzer.

Montana 84, Boston College 73

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Michael Ray Richardson scored 20 points to lead the University of Montana to an 84-73 victory over Boston College tonight in the opening round of the Pillsbury Classic.

Montana opened an 8-1 lead in the first five minutes, but the Eagles fought back to ahead, 9-8, midway through the half. Montana went into the lead on a driving layup by Kirk Rocheleau after 10 minutes and were never behind again.

So far, the Celtics' Dave Cowens is the only pro basketball player to take a leave of absence during the season. But Bob Lanier, Detroit's top scorer and rebounder, is considering the same thing. "My eyes are starting to twitch just from nerves," Lanier said. "I don't know if I'm at the point where I just might take a rest, you know, just like Cowens. I'm thinking about the same thing. That's how serious the situation is."

Lanier is upset at the lack of hard-core competition of having too many good players and not enough playing time to satisfy all of them.

Bert Jones, who seems to collect awards like some men collect stamps, and Forrest Gregg, who took the Cleveland Browns to more victories this season than anyone expected, were the big winners yesterday as The Associated Press named its most valuable player and coach of the year in the National Football League.

Jones, the Baltimore quarterback who had previously been named the N.F.L.'s offensive player of the year, received 41 of the 64 ballots cast by sportswriters and sports broadcasters representing the 28 N.F.L. franchises. Jack Lambert, the Pittsburgh linebacker, and Kenny Stabler, the Oakland quarterback, finished second and third to Jones, respectively.

Gregg, who brought the Browns back from a record of 3 victories and 11 losses last year to 9-5 this season, edged Chuck Fairbanks, the New England coach, in the voting. The Browns started this season with a 1-3 record. Players around the league say that Gregg's institution of a \$1,000 fine for breaking curfew after the team was 1-3 helped set the stage for the turnaround. Gregg, who was all-pro for eight seasons as a Green Bay Packer, credited "struggling and hard work" for the Browns' success.

Somebody get her a towel: Lynn Cox.

Chuck Foreman's Lawyer Says Pact Has to Wait

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 30 (AP)—His lawyer says the contract problems of Chuck Foreman, Minnesota Viking running back, are "totally unresolved" but won't be dealt with until after the Super Bowl game with the Oakland Raiders on Jan. 8.

Foreman is under contract for two more years, but he is dissatisfied with the pact. He signed a long-term contract in 1975 for what he now feels is far short of his value to Minnesota. He was a training-camp holdout last summer.

Foreman's current contract was signed when he was represented by a former Cleveland Brown guard, John Wooten. Foreman now is represented by Tom Reich of Pittsburgh. In a telephone interview last night, Reich said the matter "will be resolved, one way or the other, after the Super Bowl. But nothing in the world is going to interfere with the Vikings' preparations for the Super Bowl," Reich added.

Clarkson Six Routs Yale, 8-3

TROY, N.Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—Clarkson, with two goals each from Bill Blackwood and Sid Tanchak, defeated Yale, 8-3, in the final round of college-hockey play in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute invitation tonight. Clarkson, now 12-2 won-lost over all and 8-1 in Division I play, had four goals in the third period and finished the three-day event with a 2-1 record.

An ABC Sports Special!

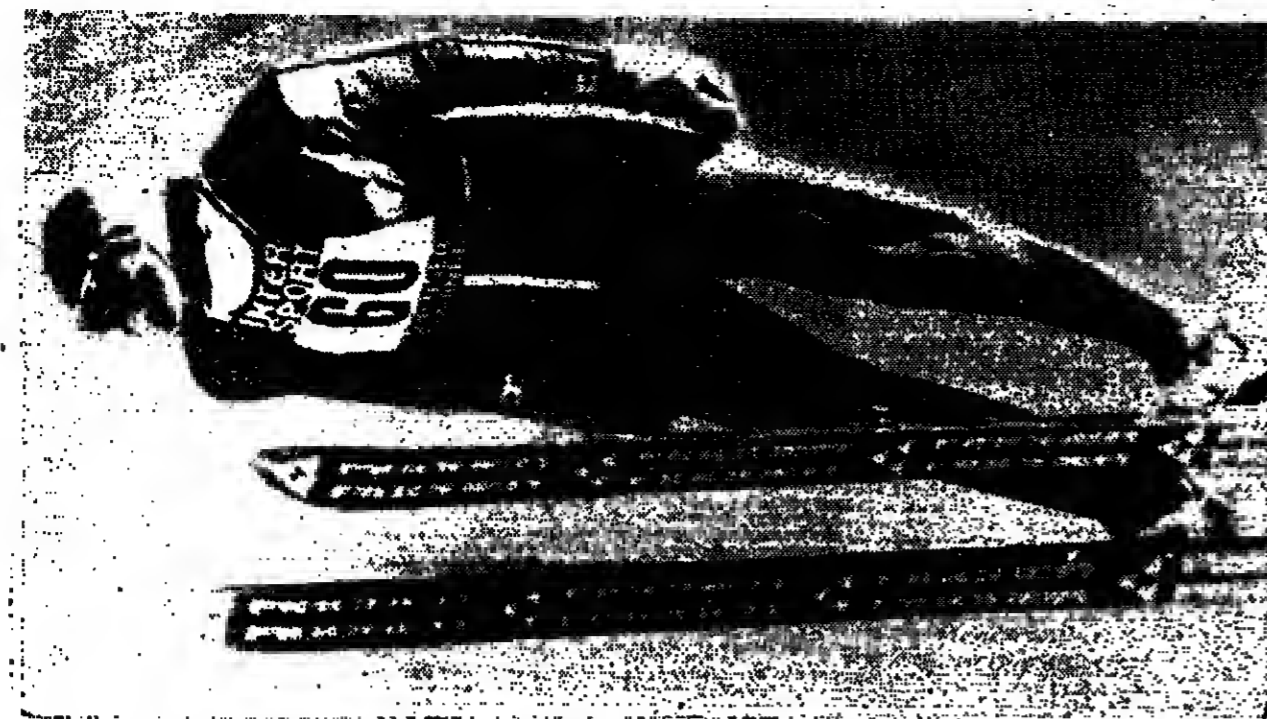
#1 PITTSBURGH vs #4 GEORGIA

THE SUGAR BOWL

The National Championship is at stake as Heisman Trophy winner Tony Dorsett leads the Panthers against the Bulldogs.

Saturday 12:30PM

CLIPPER



Toni Innauer of Austria leaning out over his skis during jump in Oberstdorf, West Germany, yesterday

Innauer Wins First of 4 Hills Ski Jumps

OBERSTDORF, West Germany, Dec. 30 (AP)—Toni Innauer, an 18-year-old Austrian ski jumper, won the opening event today of the German-Austrian Four Hills tournament with 255.6 points. Jochen Danneberg of East Germany, last year's overall winner, was second with 253.7.

Innauer, dogged by bad luck last season when he won the first three events before a slip-up at Innsbruck cost him first place, appeared to be losing to Danneberg after today's first jump. His leap of 342 feet left him in third place behind Danneberg's 361-foot effort that equaled the record for Oberstdorf's Schattenberg Hill.

However, Innauer overtook the East German with a second jump of 360 feet with his form rated 19.5 by three judges and 19 by another. Danneberg's second jump was 354 feet.

Berle Sure Lake Placid Will Succeed

By MICHAEL STRAUSS
Special to The New York Times
WILMINGTON, N.Y., Dec. 30 — New York State's Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, Peter A. A. Berle, said today that despite all rumors, he was positive the 1980 Olympic Winter Games, scheduled for Lake Placid, would be held. "I see no reason why the competition will be put in jeopardy," said Berle, "despite some of the problems presented by environmentalists. I see such protestations as healthy and I am certain that the Lake Placid organizing committee will be able to meet a construction schedule in keeping with the Olympic timetable."

Berle offered his statement during a luncheon at the Whiteface Chalet following the dedication of new dual (quad) chairlifts on Whiteface Mountain, which will carry competitors up the slopes for all three of the Alpine events at the international games.

The new rides, capable of providing transportation for four skiers on the two parallel double chairlifts, were the first completed installations for Lake Placid's Olympics. The quads, which can provide rides for 2,000 skiers per hour, are part of a long-range program by the Environmental Conservation Department to provide greater recreational skiing opportunities.

Women's Tennis Is Confronted By Challenge of Transsexuals

Continued From Page A13
chromosome test.
The question whether to admit or bar Dr. Richards, who won an unsanctioned \$20,000 women's tournament in Hawaii earlier this month and was runner-up in another event, could overshadow Chris Evert's invincibility as the chief topic of conversation on a circuit in need of a new identity and fresh faces.

Transsexuals are eligible for women's collegiate sports as long as they fulfill the academic requirements. But until last summer, said Miss Nordberg, a senior, she lacked the courage to step forward and consider competing.

Dr. Richards Termed a 'Heroine'
Transsexuals are eligible for women's collegiate sports as long as they fulfill the academic requirements. But until last summer, said Miss Nordberg, a senior, she lacked the courage to step forward and consider competing.

Sports Today

- FOOTBALL
Peach Bowl, North Carolina vs. Kentucky, at Atlanta. (Television—Channel 11, 2:30 P.M.)
Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl, Texas Tech vs. Nebraska, at Houston. (Television—Channel 9, 8 P.M.)
- HARNESS RACING
Yonkers Raceway, Central and Yonkers Avenues, 8 P.M.
Newadowns Race Track, East Rutherford, N.J., 8 P.M.
Frankford (N.J.) Raceway, noon.
Monticello (N.Y.) Raceway, 8 P.M.
- HOCKEY
Rangers vs. Atlanta Flames, at Madison Square Garden, Eighth Avenue and 33rd Street, 7:30 P.M. (Television—Channel E and 10 (Cable), 7:30 P.M.) (Radio—WNW, 7:30 P.M.)
Wagner vs. Fairleigh Dickinson, at the Garden, 7:30 P.M. New York Westsiders vs. New York Americans, amateurs, preliminary game, at 1 P.M.
- JAI-ALAI
Bridgeport Fronton, 235 Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., 7:15 P.M. (Exit 23, Connecticut Turnpike).
- ROWING
New Year's Eve Regatta, at Orchard Beach Lagoon, the Bronx, 8 A.M.
- TENNIS
New York State men's indoor championships at Cove Racquet Club, Glen Cove, L.I., 1 P.M.
Eastern indoor championships, boys and girls, 12, 16, and 18-year olds, at Port Washington Tennis Academy, Port Washington, L.I., noon.

Ski Conditions

- NEW YORK
Bellevue—7:30: man-made powder; excellent.
Big Red—12:30: man-made and frozen granular; good.
Catskill—14:20: man-made and packed powder; excellent.
Catskill Valley—14:24: man-made and packed powder; excellent.
Hollister—14:24: packed powder; good.
Hollister—14:24: man-made and packed powder; excellent.
Silverton—14:21: man-made powder; excellent.
Sullivan—14:21: man-made powder; excellent.
Sullivan—14:21: man-made and packed powder; excellent.
Sullivan—14:21: man-made and packed powder; excellent.
- NEW JERSEY
Cresskill—14:21: packed powder; excellent.
Cresskill—14:21: packed powder; excellent.
Cresskill—14:21: packed powder; excellent.
Cresskill—14:21: packed powder; excellent.
- MASSACHUSETTS
Sudbury—12:30: packed powder; excellent.
Sudbury—12:30: man-made packed powder; excellent.
Sudbury—12:30: man-made packed powder; excellent.
- MAINE
Sudbury—12:30: 8 new natural powder; good-excellent, limited.
Sudbury—12:30: 12 new natural powder; excellent.
Sudbury—12:30: 12 new natural powder; excellent.
Sudbury—12:30: 11 new natural powder; good-excellent.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE
Attitash—7:10: 10 new natural powder; excellent.
Cannon—10:16: 11 new natural powder; good.
Cannon—10:16: 11 new natural powder; good.
Cannon—10:16: 11 new natural powder; good.
- VERMONT
Baker—14:21: 2 new natural; limited.
Baker—14:21: 2 new natural; limited.
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Baker—14:21: 2 new natural; limited.

High Tides Around New York

Station	Time	Height	Station	Time	Height
Dec. 31	1:00	4.28	Jan. 1	1:00	4.28
Jan. 1	1:00	4.28	Jan. 2	1:00	4.28
Jan. 2	1:00	4.28	Jan. 3	1:00	4.28
Jan. 3	1:00	4.28	Jan. 4	1:00	4.28
Jan. 4	1:00	4.28	Jan. 5	1:00	4.28
Jan. 5	1:00	4.28	Jan. 6	1:00	4.28
Jan. 6	1:00	4.28	Jan. 7	1:00	4.28
Jan. 7	1:00	4.28	Jan. 8	1:00	4.28
Jan. 8	1:00	4.28	Jan. 9	1:00	4.28
Jan. 9	1:00	4.28	Jan. 10	1:00	4.28

Strike Talk Surrounds Sugar Bowl

Continued From Page A13
attract the Panthers, who are ranked No. 1 in the nation.
Once the Sugar Bowl approached the Orange and Cotton Bowl payoff figure of \$950,000, Pitt's decision was based upon being able to play the highest-ranked opponent possible. Georgia is ranked fifth and thus higher than either Colorado or Houston. But if the fee were still \$750,000 at the Sugar Bowl, Pitt would have probably opted to play Colorado while Ohio State would be playing in the Sugar Bowl.

School Football Grows Despite Cuts, Opposition

By ARTHUR PINCUS
Despite cries that football at the interscholastic level is too dangerous and too expensive the sport shows the largest increase in participants over the last two years, according to a survey conducted by the National Federation of State High School Associations.
The federation, which is made up of the state athletic associations of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, has released figures that show basketball the most popular boys' and girls' sport as far as schools sponsoring teams. The real surprise is that football appears to be overcoming obstacles to keep its place in scholastic athletic programs.



Ted Blackwell Scored 37 touchdowns

On the local scene, 1976 was marked by some remarkable individual performances and some outstanding teams.
Perhaps the leading individual performer was Ted Blackwell, a football star at New Providence in New Jersey. The senior running back scored 37 touchdowns and 254 points for a state scoring record as he rushed for almost 2,800 yards. His two-year career totals were 3,500 yards rushing and 426 points.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

High Tides Around New York

Station	Time	Height	Station	Time	Height
Dec. 31	1:00	4.28	Jan. 1	1:00	4.28
Jan. 1	1:00	4.28	Jan. 2	1:00	4.28
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Jan. 9	1:00	4.28	Jan. 10	1:00	4.28

Rain Raises Rose Bowl Question

Continued From Page A13
back respect for the Big Ten in the Rose Bowl. "Anytime you can shut out Ohio State, 22-0, in its own stadium, you can beat anybody," the coach said the other day.
Of the last seven Rose Bowl occasions, the Big Ten team has won only one time, Ohio State over U. S. C. in 1974. But the Buckeyes lost to Stanford in 1971, to U. S. C. in 1973 and 1975 and to the University of California, Los Angeles, on last New Year's Day, as Woody Hayes, the Buckeye coach, ranted and raved.

U.S.C., Michigan Ignore T

Continued From Page A13
games, is an involved happen coupled with the Tournament parade in the morning, it is television production. It grosses \$3 million and that among the member schools conferences. Big Ten and Each university gets about from the receipts.
Expenses are immense and Michigan contingent is taking of the space at the Old Sheraton Hotel here, with every-thing. But if Schenbecker had the Michigan delegation would larger.
The National Collegiate Association has a rule that at the road, each Michigan, along only 60 players, which veries did. Since a team ca only 11 at a time that seems but not to Schenbecker. He said, "The restriction on players who can practice out- side here is wrong. To prep- pare away from home like you can't do adequately players. You need at least my only complaint about this should be more concerned players, especially the 40-son had to leave home. That's a problem with college footba- that we're taking the game at- the players." All 85 of them, Bo?

Auto-Bluebonnet Bowl Tonight

HOUSTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Texas Tech and Nebraska meet tomorrow night in the 18th annual Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl. Kickoff is at 7, Central Standard Time, in the Astrodome.
The Combskers, ranked first in the nation before the season, saw their high hopes dwindle to an 8-3-1 record, largely by big plays by the opposition. A last-minute loss to Oklahoma kept them out of the Orange Bowl. The Red Raiders, after retooling their defense, finished with a surprising 10-1 record and shared the Southwest Conference title with the University of Houston.

Peach Bowl Set for 2:30 Today

ATLANTA, Dec. 30—The North Carolina Tar Heels, underdogs to Kentucky for tomorrow's Peach Bowl contest, say they are determined to prove those who call them "the worst 9-2 team in major college football" wrong. The Peach Bowl will be televised nationally, and can be viewed locally starting at 2:30 P.M. on Channel 11.

Taft Five Wins Tourney

Taft High School defeated DeWitt Clinton, 97-71, yesterday in the final of the fifth annual Elmcor Christmas basketball tournament at Brandeis High School. It was the third time the Bronx schools had met in the event's final and the second time Taft had won. Curtis Phauls led Taft with 31 points.

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A New Beginning, A New Year

Each day this week we have published on this page editorials under the general heading: A New Beginning. This is the tenth and last of a series designed to examine some of the major domestic and foreign issues facing the Carter Administration and the American people during the coming year.

The election to the Presidency last month of an almost totally unknown newcomer to the national scene gives to the Administration that takes office on Jan. 20 an unprecedented opportunity both to unite the country and, in John F. Kennedy's still-applicable phrase, to get it moving again. Free of binding obligations to any special-interest sector of American society, President-elect Carter, with the support of a friendly if quizzical Congress, can if he chooses provide the kind of high-minded progressive—and pragmatic—leadership whose promise won him the election. The American people yearn, we believe, for a President of moral—but not moralistic—conviction, and courageous—but not doctrinaire—liberalism to set the tone of the nation's domestic as well as foreign policy for the next four or more years.

This is what Governor Carter has still to demonstrate and this is what, in these first few weeks of the Cabinet selection process, he has not yet succeeded in doing. Although individually the members of the new Cabinet, and those other top advisers who have already been named, are men and women of ability and accomplishment, many with notable records of service to the nation, the Cabinet taken as a whole, while strong enough, is unexciting—reflecting the innately cautious rather than the innovative or dynamic side of Mr. Carter's character.

His choice of Attorney General—and the charade that preceded that selection—is particularly disappointing because Judge Bell does not meet Mr. Carter's own previously stated stringent qualifications for appointment to this vitally important post, so abused by Presidents Nixon, Truman and other Presidents of the past.

It is also disconcerting that, again taken as a whole, the President-elect's major foreign policy advisers, while men of great distinction, have a generally hard-line background—especially in respect to early American participation in the Vietnam War. Mr. Carter evidently was not looking primarily for innovators but, rather, for managers—and he has found some exceedingly competent ones.

A Time for Decision

But the needs of the American people as they enter their third century under a new Administration go far beyond mere competence in government, though obviously that is something greatly to be desired. This country is beset by some very fundamental problems that have in no sense been dissipated by the end of the Vietnam nightmare, the exorcism of Watergate, the slowdown of inflation and the apparent beginnings of economic recovery.

If this new year and new Administration are indeed going to prove to be a new beginning in anything more than the most superficial sense, the new President, backed by the new Cabinet and the new Congress, will have to do something that few new Presidents have done in modern American history—though many have pretended to do so. Mr. Carter, in Adlai Stevenson's memorable words, will have to "talk sense to the American people." He will have to break away from the donkey-talk of the campaign that has already returned to plague him. Strong supporters of Mr. Carter's election, we were nevertheless concerned about the ambiguities and fuzziness in his presentation of some issues; but if there ever was a proper time for that—which we doubt—that time is long since past.

The fundamentally new condition in which the American system now must operate—new in the past two decades but still unperceived by most Americans and still unacknowledged by most politicians—is that the United States is no longer politically, economically or militarily omnipotent, nor morally the exemplar to the world, if it ever was. While in most respects relatively better off than virtually all other countries, the United States today has no reason for complacency and every reason to insist upon that economic, social, political and moral strengthening, of which the new leadership held out so clear a promise.

It is that moral strengthening of our national life in both domestic and foreign policy, and in both public and private sectors, that deserves top priority. What this means is not the offensive kind of moralistic piety that has been occasionally expressed in recent years both by Presidents and Presidential candidates, but rather a reaffirmation in thought and action of the moral and ethical values embodied in those two basic documents—Declaration and Constitution—on which rests the entire framework of American polity.

Rededication to Freedom

What this means, further, is that we—President, legislatures, courts and people—need to rededicate ourselves to the principles of human freedom and individual liberty, to equality of all persons before the law, to protection of weak from strong, to the continued development among ourselves of a social conscience, and to a broad toleration of the differences among us not only of race, creed and color, but also of personal mores and political beliefs. To this end, it is necessary to rebuild that spirit of mutual trust and confidence of Americans in each other and in themselves that has been so severely shaken during these past two decades of McCarthyism, of Vietnam, of Watergate and of the public and private law-breaking, cynicism, suspicion and corruption that have pervaded too much of American society.

How to rebuild? One way is by vigorously restoring and reinforcing the policy against government spying on

its own citizens; against government connivance with big business, big labor or big individuals in illegal activities at home or abroad; against racial and sexual discrimination in both public and private sectors; against infringement of rights, denial of justice or suppression of the unpopular, the unorthodox and the uncouth. In virtually every other country of the world, these evils exist in greater depth and scope than in the United States; but that they exist to the degree they do, despite our constitutional system, is unacceptable.

And so is the continuance, at anything like its present level, of what we described in a previous editorial as the "social crisis." This refers especially to the depressed status of America's minorities, whose employment, health, housing and other conditions of life are substandard in vast disproportion to the rest of the population.

Closely allied to the social—or, to put it more bluntly, racial—crisis is the plight of the cities, which from one end of the country to the other have been most directly affected by the black and Hispanic migration with all of its social, economic—and political—consequences. No problem is more urgent for the new Administration to tackle with a fresh eye and fresh mind than the urban crisis, for wrapped up in it are all the correlative questions of how best to handle unemployment, welfare, health, crime, housing, transportation, education and environment in the context of the American city and suburbs, where the overwhelming majority of Americans now work and live.

The National Economy

The President-elect himself seems to feel that the national economy, with its twin plagues of continued inflation and continued unemployment, requires the most immediate attention of his new Administration. He can hardly be faulted on this judgment; for on a further steady slowdown of the rate of inflation and a sharp reduction in the unemployment rolls, the efficacy of virtually all other social action programs will depend.

It is at the beginning of his new Administration that Mr. Carter will be in the most favorable position, vis-à-vis both Congress and the public, to pursue an activist policy in the economic as in other areas; and the country has a right to expect that in matters of fiscal reform no less than in governmental reorganization, the new President will push forward firmly and aggressively in accordance with his campaign declarations and his party platform.

The same may be said of one of the most all-encompassing issues of the present era: the environmental issue, the outcome of which in the next four years will determine the shape and quality of American civilization for, literally, centuries to come. Here, in attempting to preserve the physical quality of the American environment, from further deterioration, particularly in air and water pollution, and indeed to raise it from the unsatisfactory level it has already reached, the long-term public interest will often come into brusque collision with the short-term special interest—of industry, commerce, or labor. Nowhere is this problem likely to become more acute than in the development of energy resources; but there is no legitimate reason why the nation cannot absorb the additional costs required by the simultaneous satisfaction of its energy needs and protection of the natural environment.

Foreign Policy

In the cram course on foreign affairs to which he subjected himself the past two or three years, former Governor Carter learned that the foundation of this country's international relationships lies in the firmness of association with our traditional allies of Western Europe, together with Canada and, now, Japan. This in no sense means that there should be any weakening of efforts to achieve a realistic détente with the Soviet Union as symbolized by successful completion of the strategic arms limitation talks. This, in turn, could readily induce a practicable reduction in the swollen military budget that is already surfeited with several billion dollars' worth of fat.

In the Middle East, a continuation of Secretary Kissinger's valiant and partially successful attempt to achieve a stability that could yet lead to peace is strongly indicated. But also the new Administration will have to pay closer attention from the outset to Africa, Latin America, the developing world and, yes, the United Nations, than did its predecessor. A more sympathetic understanding of the demands of the poorer nations for a sharing of the world's limited resources, together with a new emphasis on population control, is to become increasingly necessary, if—quite apart from unselfish reasons—a global conflagration is ultimately to be avoided.

At least one dramatic change in present American policy is indicated: a thoroughgoing revision downward of the unconscionable sale of arms to virtually any non-Communist nation in the world willing to pay for them. And the non-Communist label, as the United States should have long since learned from bitter experience, is itself no guarantee of purity, democracy or decency. Even the machinations of a few unscrupulous American companies abroad—which, when exposed, have resulted in political convulsions from Japan to Italy—have done less damage to the long-range interests of the United States than has the continuing, indiscriminate, shameful traffic in sophisticated weapons.

This can indeed be a happier New Year for the country and the national Administration if the President-elect has the courage and vision to face up to the profoundly difficult issues affecting the nation and the world, and is as honest and direct as he has promised to be in discussing them with the American people. Much will depend, too, on the willingness of this people to support the hard decisions and the sacrifices that may be necessary in coming years to give new reality and new life to the ideals that for two centuries have been the guiding stars of our great democracy.

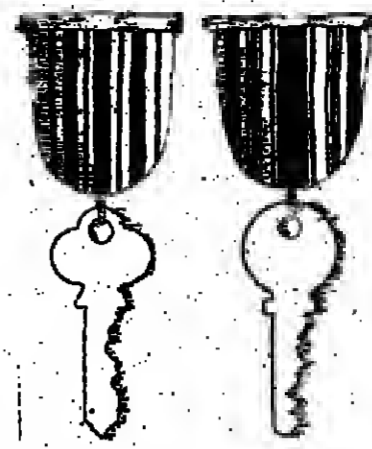
Letters to the Editor

On the Thorny Question of Amnesty

To the Editor:
From what one reads in the newspapers, President-elect Carter is fathoming some simple, blanket, across-the-board prescription to be applicable to all those involved in the amnesty problem. This would, of course, be a facile way for Mr. Carter to dispose of a thorny enigma, but the difficulty is that the reasons and the motives which caused or prompted the failures to serve were so many, and so diverse, that the cases are not all, or even in the main, susceptible of omnibus treatment. For example: Is the man who ran away only because he was too cowardly to serve, or because he would find it more profitable, financially, to sneak off than to serve, to be treated in the same way as the man who would not serve because of conscience, or religious scruples honestly and sincerely held? Between these two extremes there were myriad other reasons and motives—some good, some bad, some debatable, some not. Are they all to be treated alike by an omnibus prescription applicable to everyone?

And how would such a prescription affect those left behind: the wives made widows, the children left fatherless and the parents who lost their children—in many cases because of the death in battle of a soldier, who was required to serve to fill a vacancy created by one who ran away? And what of soldiers who, for like reason, had to serve, only to return to enter veterans' hospitals or other institutions, there to remain for the rest of their lives because of bodies, or minds, or both, shattered by injuries received in action?

Are our obligations to those referred to above, and countless others who could be described, less than our obligations to those who departed



Mark Potkin
when it was dangerous to remain, and stayed away until it was safe to return?

Is there any single prescription or formula for granting amnesty, which, with justice and fairness, can be applied indiscriminately in all cases, and without consideration of the facts in the particular case? GEORGE TROSK
New York, Dec. 15, 1976

To the Editor:
In his Dec. 17 letter Mevin Shaw stated that "there can be no greater immorality . . . than to give pardon or amnesty to those who turned their backs on their country" when there is no way to help the 50,000 casualties. This is a typical statement of the position of many of the opponents of amnesty, but it ignores the real issue.

After World War II the United States took part in war crimes trials at which a number of people were convicted—and hanged or imprisoned—after the tribunals rejected the defense

that they were simply following Nor was this the only precedent the Civil War the commander Andersonville prison camp convicted of crimes when his ing orders" defense was rejected is U.S. law that soldiers have obligation to consider the obeying military orders. A. N. legal scholars objected to the berg trials because they felt ciple could have serious con for us. How right they were.

For purposes of the disc amnesty it does not matter the Vietnam War was right? nor that 50,000 people died there, nor even that many pe satisfied that our participati war was morally acceptable. not the issues. The only qu Did the leaders of this coun the reasons for the orders in so clear that none of the could have had reasonable about the propriety of followi Considering the amount of sentiment which developed country, the answer would b that they did not.

If we were serious about th of war crimes, and if the N trials were not vengeance clo an aura of legality, then we an amnesty to the Vietnam evaders and many of the des must do it not because the have been wrong—which is relevant question in this dis but because we established individual has to take res for deciding whether the receives are morally accepta a military view this creates but the present draft evad create the law. LUCU
New York, Dec.

A Black Voter on Carter

To the Editor:
Others may wish to "hoseymoon" until the inaugural, but this black's hope, balloted for Carter-Mondale, has been early dashed by both the comment and appointments coming out of Georgia.

After October promises of job-creation and unemployment reduction we have Mr. Carter allowing now as how he expects a 5 to 7 percent jobless rate for his term in office. Budget Director-designate Lance says it will be very difficult to lower unemployment to 6.5 percent the first year. Charles Schultze, economic chief-designate, commenting unfavorably on the Humphrey-Hawkins job bill, argues that meaningful job creation can only occur within a framework of containing inflation. Is this not the Nixon-Ford policy of fighting rising prices with unemployment? Didn't work then and won't now. And in the meantime blacks and other minorities will continue to suffer disproportionately. If the out-of-work figure is 3 percent today you can bet it is double that for us.

Blacks turned out in record numbers to vote for a change. Their problems, mainly associated with lack of fair-paying jobs, have again been shuffled to the bottom of the pile. I am finally convinced, along with the 50 percent who have already quit, that

voting for politicians who promise one thing and do another is utter nonsense. It is time for marches and demonstrations. And maybe more than that.
PAUL RAMOS
South Dartmouth, Mass., Dec. 20, 1976

Penn Station Progress?

To the Editor:
On Dec. 15, The Times ran a short news article entitled "A Touch of Comfort Comes to Penn Station." It implied that the hauling away of the wooden benches from Penn Station and their replacement with plastic seats was a distinct improvement. I must disagree.

When the original McKim, Mead, and White structure was destroyed, the public realized belatedly that a New York landmark had been lost. Only one part of the original structure remained—the benches. These benches were in excellent condition—beautiful dark, hard wood. They were very comfortable with high backs to give proper support to the body. An unlimited number of people could fit on each bench. The dark wood lent drama and warmth to the modern, bare, pale gray waiting room. But most tragic is the removal of the sole reminder of the grandeur which was once Penn Station.

CAROL BOORSTEIN
Bryn Mawr, Pa., Dec. 16, 1976

Who Will Kill Gilmore?

To the Editor:
The brutalizing aspect of capital punishment is embodied in the blank bullet that will be fired by one of Gary Gilmore's five executioners if the State of Utah finally grants him the heroic death he seeks and prefers to festering in jail.

Presumably, the purpose of the unadorned blank is to enable all the members of the firing squad, after the bullet-riddled body slumps to the floor, to return to their homes and sleep peacefully, absolved of any sneaking, sickening sense of guilt, blame or discomfort for having killed another human being in cold blood.

Who will have done the killing? Not I, says the marksman: I may have fired the blank. Not I, say the judge and juror: We simply carried out the law. Not I, say the victims of the criminal: We were dead at the time. And of course, not I, says the citizen demanding retribution: I only wanted justice and deterrence.

Let this much be said for our less squeamish ancestors, who personally executed criminals by methods like shooting, hanging, crucifixion, dismembering, impaling, burning at the stake, breaking on the rack, pulling apart by horses, throwing to lions and blowing out of cannons: They would certainly never have responded to the question of who-did-it with a

wide-eyed, hypocritical "Who? Me?" Retaliatory killing was not always delegated to others; it was often a participating—not a spectator—sport. Under our democratic system of individual responsibility for public policy, each citizen is in effect issued a real bullet, not a blank. Let there be no mistake about who will actually be killing Gary Gilmore: We all will.
Jack L. Lynn
Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1976

Cabinet Officer Credentials

To the Editor:
It is at once ironic, amusing and infuriating that so much fuss has been made because Patricia Harris comes to her new post with no specific experience in the area over which she will preside as a member of President-elect Carter's Cabinet.

When Elliot Richardson was named by Presidents Nixon and Ford to three different cabinet posts to which he brought no expertise or experience, it was apparently assumed by press, public and the Senate which repeatedly confirmed him, that executive ability was enough of a requirement. I'm not sure that I agree, with that stance, but I certainly do protest demanding higher credentials from a woman or black than are demanded of a white male.
DONALD VINING
New York, Dec. 23, 1976

Archaic System

To the Editor:
The recent decisions to various indictments obtained Nadjari once again point archaic, outdated, rubber-stamp of our grand jury system.

It is high time the grand currently constituted and abolished, or completely reformed. As it is today, with few exceptions, is an unnecessarily expensive totally useless as a "vehicle," and would be easily by many other means which no way deprive an accused rights.

During this month of there are no less than six sitting, of one of which I am Much of the time we have without any business before are better ways to spend monies.
HENRY
New York, Dec.

Of Highway Safety

To the Editor:
The Times has focused its eye on the Federal Interstate System and found a good bit. ("Double-Track Stars" No. The Times proposed that hideous and lasting wounds countryside—the superhighways be bandaged by the planting shrubs and the preservation "natural growth and rock pings."

General Motors safety have stumped the country designers to make highway "forgiving," to clear the land of all major obstacles driver who unwittingly left control could recover control b vehicle, collided with an obstruction. It was at least because of their efforts that the interstate system was with the "flat, treeless renaissance of a cemetery peace for the first time the editorial complacence of the roadsides.

The system need not be lifeless shrubs, bushes and other the plantings can beautify them are Times suggests. But trees, Mr. croppings and other immovable staples pose an unnecessary, acceptable, element of risk highways that have become the safest in the world.
PAUL E. HARRISON and for- Director, Public Relations, New York, Dec.

General Motors' idea of highways "forgiving" is different ours. We think that highways engineers who build them shor- "forgiveness" from the nation is land through which they placement, not waiting safety and will leave its beauty the American landscape for com- actions in the

The barren median strips, without their sterile grass car- even be relied on to perfo- one vaunted function of protection for the speeding who has lost control and is for the opposite traffic lane. night, they afford no protectio- soever against oncoming head-

It is gratifying that the G.M. man at least approves of shrub- the median. It is even more that thousands of miles of in- have in fact been built—adv- DONALD VINING
New York, Dec. 23, 1976

The New York Times Company
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April, 1977

April, 1976

The Decline of Dogmatism

By James Reston

INGTON, Dec. 30—At the beginning of the New Year, maybe the ominous aspect of politics in 1977 is the decline of dogmatism. It is not too much to say that the dogmatist has suddenly acquired a respect for the opinions of almost everybody.

long ago, this town was full of people who, by God, that they knew about how to handle inflation, welfare, Watergate and a lot of other things. While equally glibly, they cocky that they have all the answers to the complicated problems of the world.

ter people are beginning to "bet" on some of the whimsies of the election campaign. More they look at the facts as they come to executive level, the more they realize they are at least partially trapped and have less room to maneuver than they imagined, even a few weeks ago.

at least some of them are wondering if they haven't bet too much in public before their subjects. Most of the members of the Cabinet and the use staff have no recent which they can be judged; they have to be judged by the results, which lately have been and even contradictory. Less, they are coming to a time when most of their opponents in Congress are sure that the liberal or conservative doctrines of the past will be issues of 1977, and if there by outbreak of self-doubt seems to be affecting other areas elsewhere.

aghsh Government in Britain, is not finding the its problems in Fahlman. Even President Giscard in France and Chancellor West Germany, probably most intelligent politicians are finding that the economic demands of their outrunning their means, and populations are requiring and services than they can afford. Even Japan is worried happened to its economic

unist countries are also they have seen the future so't work as well as they shortages in the Soviet land and in the factories.

WASHINGTON

in Poland and East Germany political uprisings in China. Adjustments are proving painful of the industrial world, not India and the Philippines, given up on democracy for King, and in Mexico which is at a financial crisis.

and repression still exist world, but there is less of to let the forces of fanaticism of hand, and a growing that many problems cannot by ideology or violent hostilities.

gley, the Carter Administration was usually early in the in a more mature if more atmosphere than most of since World War II on is at peace for the first

ost a generation. The emotions of Vietnam and the the election have passed, between the races and the in the United States are not good; and while Mr. an urgent and potentially problem on his hands in artly because of his own

romises in the campaign—s are he will have time to administration and for-policies without any great at home or abroad.

the added advantage of a of his own party and new in both houses which is ive him more support than esident Ford. And despite v victory, the nation is calm in the face of high unemployment, and waiting o see how he performs.

ill depend on the pace and Carter's actions in the of his Administration. No-tis a sudden flurry of legis-he first hundred days, but of speaking to the nation and during that period will way toward establishing his with the Congress, the people and the other govern-ment world.

If You Wondered About Thaddeus Stevens...

By Eric Foner

PRINCETON, N. J.—"Amy Carter to Attend Thaddeus Stevens School in Washington." What made this story newsworthy was the fact that no President since Theodore Roosevelt has sent his children to public school. To the historian, however, the name Thaddeus Stevens suggests some unusual ironies. For to generations of Americans, Stevens was the "scourge of the South," the evil genius of radical Reconstruction.

Who was this "horrible old man," as one historian called him, and why is a school in the nation's capital named after him? I recently put this question to an American history class at Princeton, only to discover that not a single student had heard of Stevens. This is a pity, because he was one of the most remarkable figures in 19th-century American politics.

Two principles shaped Stevens' public career. One was his belief in public education. As a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the 1830's, Stevens was known as the "Father of the Common School" because of his efforts to prevent the retrenchment of public schooling during a state budget crisis. The second was his

hatred of slavery and commitment to the equal rights of black Americans. Recent historians have shown that Stevens was not the architect of Reconstruction after the Civil War, as was long believed. Yet his influence was hardly negligible. As leader of the radical Republicans in Congress, he outlined a series of measures toward which events forced the majority of his party to move. He was among the first to argue that slavery would have to be abolished to win the Civil War, that the army should enlist black troops, that freed men be granted the right to vote, and that a period of military rule of the defeated South was inevitable. But his most cherished plan—a proposal to divide Southern plantations among the landless poor, black and white—was defeated.

Stevens died in 1868, revered by millions. His funeral was said to have elicited an outpouring of grief matched only by that of Lincoln. But as the nation retreated from Reconstruction and the ideal of an interracial democracy, Stevens was first maligned and then forgotten, although to many blacks he remained a hero. He was the evil "Stoneman" of D. W. Griffith's film "Birth of a Nation," portrayed as the champion of barbarism (black rule) in the South.

As historians exalted the magnanimity of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Stevens came to symbolize Northern malice, revenge and irrational hatred of the South. Writers speculated on the reasons for his radical views. Explanations included the burning of his iron works by Confederate troops during the Civil War, his employment of a mulatto housekeeper rumored to be his mistress, the psychological consequences of a club foot, and his role as spokesman for Northern business interests (even though those interests opposed his land-redistribution plans).

During Reconstruction, the young Georges Clemenceau, reporting American events for the French press, described Stevens as the "Robespierre" of one of the "most radical revolutions known to history." But what is most striking is how thoroughly traditional his beliefs actually were. What could be more American than support for universal suffrage, defense of a free public school system, and the conviction that small farmers are the backbone of a republic?

"Nothing is so likely to make a man a good citizen as to make him a freeholder," Stevens argued in 1865, defending his land policy. "Small independent landholders are the support and guardian of republican liberty."

The words could have been written by Jefferson. What set Stevens apart, of course, was simply that he wanted to apply these principles to blacks as well as whites.

Stevens hoped to create a democratic Republican Party in the South, through the redistribution of land. He hoped the policy would destroy the power of the planters, provide an economic underpinning for emancipation and forge an identity of interests between poor whites and blacks. His plan was rejected, but it does seem fitting that a century after the end of Reconstruction, a Southern President elected by the descendants of these same slaves and poor whites should plan to send his daughter to a school named for Thaddeus Stevens.

The story has one final irony. For most of its history, Thaddeus Stevens School was a segregated institution. Yet Stevens himself, a strong opponent of segregation, even insisted on being buried in a rare interracial cemetery, to illustrate, as he wrote in his epitaph, "the principles which I advocated through a long life: equality of man before his Creator."

Eric Foner is visiting professor of history at Princeton University.

A Modern Inquisition

By Tom Wicker

Patty Hearst is out of prison and Phil Shinnick is in, and thereby hangs a tale of American justice.

Mr. Shinnick, 34, once held the world record for the long-jump and twice represented the United States in the Olympic Games. In 1972, he became the athletic director at Livingston College of Rutgers University. But he is now off the university's payroll and in the Allenwood Federal Penitentiary in Pennsylvania.

No one contends that Mr. Shinnick is being punished for a crime. He is not even charged with a crime. He has been imprisoned on civil contempt charges growing out of his appearance before a grand jury in Scranton, Pa., last Aug. 13.

At that grand jury hearing, Mr. Shinnick did not refuse to answer questions. He did not refuse to give the grand jury any evidence that it required for its own deliberations. He refused, instead, to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation his fingerprints, samples of his handwriting and clippings of his hair.

When Mr. Shinnick appeared in the grand jury room—without a lawyer, as all witnesses must—a United States Attorney gave the foreman a statement to read. The statement instructed Mr. Shinnick to give fingerprints, writing samples and hair clippings to the F.B.I. in a room adjacent to that of the grand jury.

Now it happens that the F.B.I. does not have subpoena power. Outside the grand jury room, the bureau would have no legal way to get such exemplars from Mr. Shinnick or any other unconvicted citizen who did not want to provide them.

It happens, further, that the fingerprints of Mr. Shinnick, a former Air Force captain, are easily available to the F.B.I. through Air Force records. So are samples of his handwriting, since his Air Force job involved writing reports. And he offered to give the grand jury—not the F.B.I.—a hair sample, which would be sealed in an envelope and held in custody of the Scranton district court. If the Government had hair samples it wanted to match against his, he said, the Government's hair samples could be held in the same fashion, to guard against mix-up or misuse.

Upon Mr. Shinnick's inquiry, moreover, the grand jury could give him no reason why these exemplars were necessary to its investigation. He had

IN THE NATION

not been given "use immunity," a prosecutorial device that effectively removes the Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination of the person granted such immunity.

But Mr. Shinnick's refusal, not to answer grand jury questions but to give the F.B.I. materials it otherwise could not legally have obtained, has resulted in his imprisonment for civil contempt. His incarceration, which began Nov. 30, could last for the life of the grand jury—until next July—and could be resumed if the same drama is played out before a successor grand jury. Meanwhile Rutgers has announced that it "will stop payment of his salary for as long as he remains unable to meet his classes."

What is this Kafkaesque nightmare all about, and how could it happen in a country where, supposedly, grand juries are provided to protect citizens from the arbitrary use of government power?

Apparently, the F.B.I. suspects Mr. Shinnick of having been involved in, or at least of knowing something about, the alleged harboring of Patricia Hearst in a Pennsylvania farmhouse in 1974. The Government told his attorney that the Air Force fingerprints and handwriting samples would not be "good enough" to use in a trial—which makes it clear that the grand jury was being used to force Mr. Shinnick to provide evidence that might be used against him in court.

Mr. Shinnick, who is more radical politically than the F.B.I. thinks proper, in turn suspects that the F.B.I. wants the hair clippings and other exemplars in order to concoct a frame-up linking him criminally to Patty Hearst or those who protected her. He contends also that the subpoena summoning him to the grand jury was based on a wiretap put on his telephone and another on his attorney's telephone.

However that may be, the Shinnick case is one more in a lengthening pattern of blatant government use of grand juries for inquisitorial rather than accusatory purposes. The late Senator Philip Hart once said that grand juries now were being commonly used "to conduct political surveillance and build dossiers in the guise of investigating specific offenses" and it seems clear that that is about what the Government tried to do in the Shinnick case.

Attorney General Levi nevertheless strongly resisted reform legislation debated in Congress last session. That legislation will be introduced again next year and the Shinnick case may give it new urgency—but hardly enough to get him out of prison before July.

Cause For Celebration

By Wright Morris



MILL VALLEY, Calif.—I'm not a good celebrator. I usually toddle off to bed before the Late Show, to be awakened, in puzzlement, by the hooting of revelers. What day is it? I seldom know. For me, New Year's Day is too close to Christmas, and they are both too close to my birthday.

Looking forward to my birthday I often overlooked New Year's Eve.

My first-hand experience as a reveler began in Omaha. A large family of girls lived next door who proved hard to marry off. Over one summer they married off two, which was certainly cause for celebration. We beat on pans, pails and garbage-can lids until they chased us away.

Even at an early age, and relatively inexperienced, I sensed a dilemma as a celebrator. Was it for something that came to an end, or something that began? Cries of "The King Is Dead! Long Live the King!" had often ruined good movies for me, leaving me uncertain of mind if I was meant to grieve, or wildly rejoice. That's how I feel about New Year's Eve, in case it finds me awake.

Just celebrating for the hell of it is not strange to me, and makes more sense. When the American Legion came to Omaha I marched with everybody, in all directions. I also played a small part in the drooping of pillowcases full of water, from high places, on the other marchers. I felt no confusion, merely a desire to run for my life.

Earlier in my experience I recalled the First War ending with the ringing of church bells, a clamor that gave me much food for thought. Was it the end of the world? It had been expected most of that fall. I still see my father at the raised front window, and hear the yelping of dogs. It's not easy to know for sure what it is you celebrate. For me, for example, the Fourth of July has been more of a time of mourning than rejoicing. On one occasion I snaged off my eyebrows. This was not done with firecrackers I had bought myself, but with those left unused by other celebrators. Not a patriot's devotion but greed and cunning led to my miscalculation.

In notes not yet in the appropriate archive I find this: Left Omaha for Chicago.

This was the beginning of a bold new life, but note how I emphasize the ending. Left Omaha. A quick survey of my losses included a diannel pocket torn from saoe Kuth's Yankee pants and a cigar box full of marbles known as snotties. The snotties have gained prominence, recently, in the way the blue and white ones resemble planet earth seen from space. You never know when looking backward is looking forward, and the reverse.

A friend and neighbor of mine, a Jewish boy named David, awakened me to further complications. He had a New Year of his own. He wanted me to share it. He brought to my attention all of my losses. How had I blindly stumbled from year to year in the past?

In Chicago this dilemma was not so pressing since I was usually sick with something over New Year's. I lay in bed listening to Guy Lombardo on the radio. I can remember the sickness, but the New Year's slips my mind.

There was one I do remember, however, when I did nothing for two weeks but go to movies. I lived on the popcorn for sale in the lobbies, and drank a lot of free water. I often went to four or five movies a day, sometimes the same one.

Reflecting on this behavior, as I am doing now, has not led me to any firm conclusions.

This period was followed by a passion to weigh myself. Along with my weight the scales gave me a card that told my fortune, if I wanted to believe it. The New Year just slipped by while I was living it up and weighing myself.

In California, where I went to college, I had the problem that time seemed to have stopped. The idea of Christmas was such a joke that I'd rather leave it unmentioned. It often rained like crazy over Christmas, or on the Rose Bowl football game on New Year's. The importance of this game is to remind everybody, especially those in California, that time really passes. Without wrinkles most California people wouldn't know it.

The best way to see the time in California is on the calendars they wear on watch bands. The days are so small you can hardly read them. In spite of all that, I wouldn't currently think of living anywhere else.

It now seems long ago as the Middle Ages that I was asked to babysit a new litter of pigs. This was in Austria, entre les guerres, as they used to say.

A huge cream-colored sow, with pink under-painting showing on her belly, her ears, and her snout, sprawled on yellow straw in one corner of the house, fenced off by logs. My job was to keep the piglets at the spigots, and grab them if she rolled.

I sat inside the fence, with a forked stick, and pushed or fished as the occasion required. Time passed. I did not know what day or night it was. The mother sow snuffled, snortled and snorted with happiness. Through her long lashes she languidly eyed-me. Her hooves were as clean and polished as the handles of carving knives. She shared the room with six people but there was never any question of priority.

This was a happening, long anticipated. This was one beginning that would never end. Only later, relieved of my duties, did I discover that I had seen out the old year and seen in the new one with a multiple birth. That was cause for celebration, whether I'm a good celebrator or not.

Wright Morris is a novelist whose most recent book is a collection of short stories, "Real Losses, Imaginary Gains."

Anita Szeel

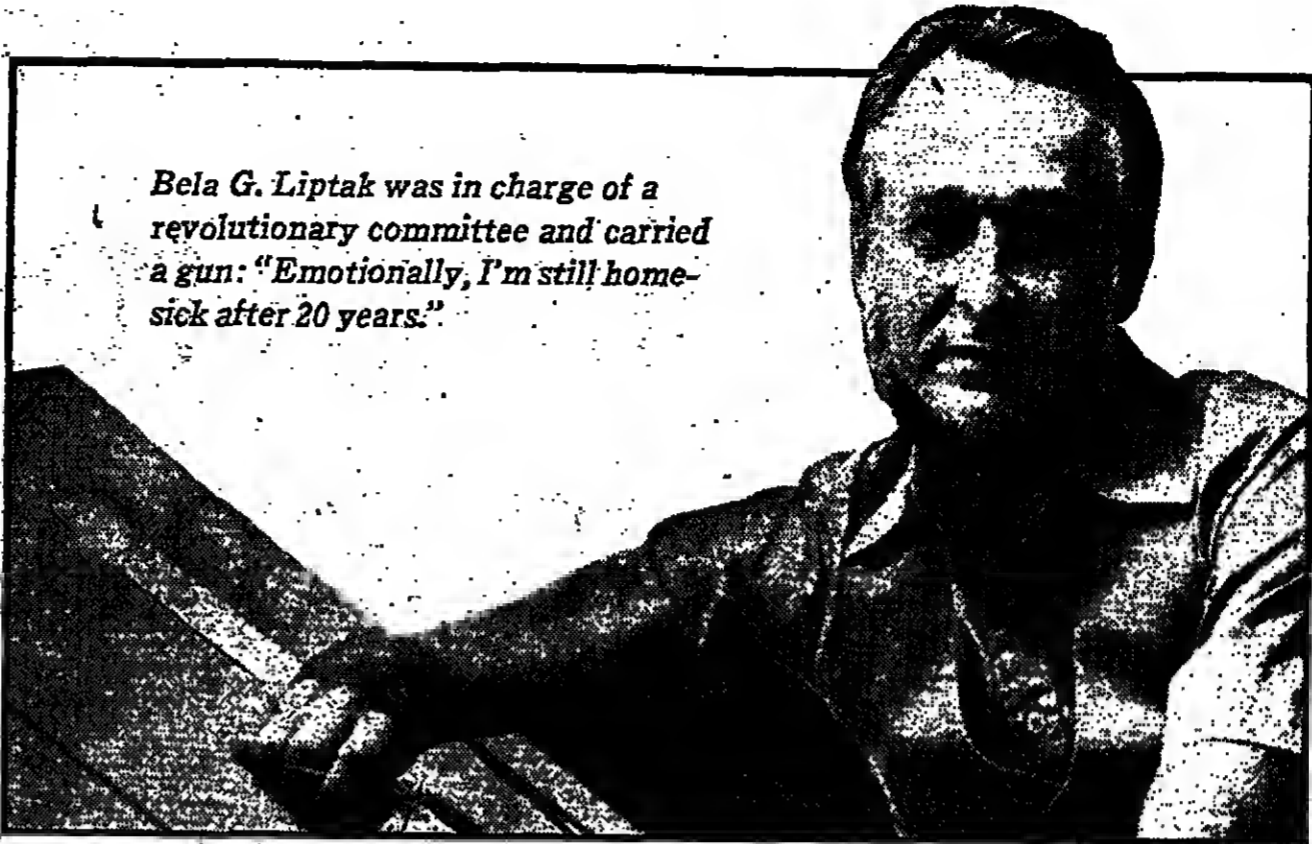
April 1976

The Refugees from Hungary 20 Years Later



Hungarian students topping Stalin statue in Budapest in 1956.

By MICHAEL KNIGHT Special to The New York Times
NAAN, Conn.—In the closing days of the Hungarian wars ago, Laszlo and Judith Papp crossed the border carrying only a loaf of bread, a bottle of apricot...



Bela G. Liptak was in charge of a revolutionary committee and carried a gun: "Emotionally, I'm still homesick after 20 years."

statistics. But several thousand refugees are known to have returned to Hungary over the years, according to Mr. Papp, and invariably there were those who did not adapt and did not succeed.
Mr. Papp, after the usual greenhorn adventures, with a strange language, strange customs and a strange land, won a scholarship to Pratt Institute and completed the training in architecture he had begun in Hungary.



Laszlo Papp manned a students' defense post: "... If you roll up your sleeves and work hard, you can succeed."

The Donor, Too, Finds Joy in Gift To the Neediest

Peter M. Mott, a sophomore at Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pa., gave to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund for the first time this year.
"I'd never known about it before, but now that I do I wish to contribute \$10," Mr. Mott wrote.

Recorded yesterday \$ 30,896.20
Previously recorded \$609,613.32
Total \$640,509.52

can make someone's Christmas a little merrier because that's what it is all about.
Mrs. Robert W. Tilney Jr. of Far Hills, N. J., gave \$50 and noted, "This may be late for Christmas, but I hope it will help give someone a Happier New Year."

How the Plan Works
Miriam S. Gemson, their teacher, describing the project, wrote:
"This is a service for forgetful students who may borrow a pen for a penny per period. In this way, 1,632 pennies (\$16.32) were collected. The rest of the money was raised in a two-week 'Spirit of Giving' drive to which borrowers and nonborrowers gave."

HOW TO AID THE FUND

Checks should be made payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and sent to P.O. Box 5187, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10248 or to these agencies:

- COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.
FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK, 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK, 1011 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
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CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.
BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE, 285 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217.
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STATEN ISLAND FAMILY SERVICE, 25 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301.

News Summary

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976

International

Carry released Santiago
Carry general of Spain's Comy, his personal secretary...

has been extremely beneficial to shipping interests and the producers of oil and steel. About a third of the Liberian fleet is owned by Americans.

The California Supreme Court said that the system of financing the state's public schools with property taxes was unconstitutional, a decision that is likely to intensify pressure for school-financing reform in other states.

Metropolitan

Governor Carey, after a review of all the material relating to the 1971 prison uprising at Attica in upstate New York, pardoned seven former Attica inmates and commuted the sentence of another inmate, who participated in the riot.

National

major cities are saying that a disproportionate share of the \$2 billion public works funds is going to suburbs and small cities.

David L. Yunich unexpectedly announced his resignation as chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority. In a letter to Governor Carey he asked that his resignation "become effective at your earliest convenience."

recommended that the Legislature ban 16 alleged cancer-causing chemicals from use in the state. They urged a 1-cent increase in the state cigarette tax to help finance a cancer-prevention program. [A1:5]

To keep pollutants from moving into Queens and Westchester, an incinerator in Fort Washington, N. J., may not operate whenever the wind blows from the east, under a ruling by Judge Thomas C. Platt in Federal Court in Brooklyn. [A1:4]

Business/Finance

Massive write-downs by the nation's banks will be avoided under the Financial Accounting Standards Board's proposal for a relatively mild accounting treatment for the restructuring of "troubled loans." Earlier discussion by the board had drawn protests from banks and bank regulators against the possibility of massive write-down requirements. [D1:5-6]

The Affco Merchant's oil spill off Nantucket has raised fears among oil industry and Government officials that the sale of oil leases in the area, scheduled for May or June, may be postponed because of environmental pressures. "This will produce far more aroused opposition to the leasing program from environmental interests," said Stanley D. Doremsal, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, which runs the leasing program. [D1:1]

Stock prices advanced in stepped-up trading, and the Dow Jones average closed up 4.18 points to 999.09. Rising stocks outnumbered declining ones by a ratio of more than 2 to 1. [D1:6] Fixed-income securities continued to rise, but trading was light as some institutions increased their portfolios. Government securities started to move upward following the Federal Reserve's announcement that it would establish permanent reserves for the banking system. [D2:1] Soybean futures advanced and the March delivery closed at \$7.10 1/4 a bushel, up from \$7.06. March wheat closed at \$2.77 1/4 a bushel, down about 2 cents, and March corn at \$2.56 1/4, off 1/4 cent a bushel. [D9:1-2]

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New Year's Eve

The following services will be affected today, Dec. 31, 1976:
Public and Parochial schools—closed
Parking—Alternate-side rules will be suspended
Post Office—Regular mail delivery and lobby services
Stores—Most major department stores will be open for regular business
Stock exchange—Open; The Commodity Exchange will be closed
Sanitation—Regular refuse collection
Libraries—All branches open.

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Quotation of the Day

"Attica lurks as a dark shadow over our system of justice. The time has come to firmly and finally close the book on this unhappy chapter of our history as a just and humane state."—Governor Carey. [A10:2]

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CORRECTIONS

Because of an error in editing, a Washington dispatch yesterday said that a dispute over contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization had broken out "among the leaders" of American Jewish organizations. The article should have said that the dispute had arisen among "some members of the American Jewish community." The accepted leaders of the community, who make up the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, as cited in the body of the article, oppose contacts with the P.L.O.
The Financial Accounting Standards Board's public hearing on accounting for oil and gas producers and other extractive industries will begin next March 30 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In yesterday's editions of The Times, the date was incorrectly stated as March 20.

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Municipal Employees Urge Banks Cooperate on New York Notes

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

employee unions sought yesterday an impasse on the nearly \$1 billion in New York City notes by challenging their lead and accepting the note payment plan now on the table.

The action came as Jack Bigel, assistant to the Municipal Finance Director, said he approved of a voluntary agreement by both unions and the city to pay off the notes over the next five years.

Part of the plan has been for new loans to be made by the banks and the pension funds, and another part has been for both to agree to the five-year deferral on principal payments. The deferral would yield \$200 million next February—money that the city would use to pay off the notes.

Without Resorting to Layoffs.

But the following year, the deferral would yield another \$200 million—money the city intends to use to help close its remaining budget deficit without resorting to drastic new layoffs. There has thus always been an incentive for the unions, at least, to go along with the M.A.C. "stretch" to escape additional spending cuts.

Whether the unions' step yesterday would lead to progress on the note negotiations was not clear because Mr. Bigel's statement came too late in the day for the financial community to react.

A banking executive said earlier yesterday, however, that he saw the negotiations taking "a long time," although he added: "Gradually, over time, something ought to emerge."

There were two other developments yesterday that some officials viewed as potentially favorable to the negotiations.

Highest Prices Ever

First, Mr. Rohatyn reported that existing M.A.C. bonds were being traded in the public marketplace at "their highest prices ever."

Bonds that were sold last month at 10.25 percent interest were trading yesterday 103 percent of their face value, Mr. Rohatyn said. Other bonds that had previously been selling at 60 percent of their face value were selling yesterday at about 90 percent.

Mr. Rohatyn attributed the increase to renewed confidence over President-elect Carter's statements on Tuesday that he would seek to prevent bankruptcy for New York City and to assure that the city could meet its borrowing requirements in the years ahead.

The second development yesterday was a round of hurried meetings between top aides to Mayor Beame and Governor Carey—apparently the first such high-level talks relating to the state's budget and the potential impact that the state's budget would have on the city's budget.

Meetings Seen as Significant

The meetings at Governor Carey's Manhattan office, 1350 Avenue of the Americas, were seen as significant because the unions have long been afraid that the state's projected \$1 billion budget deficit will lead to proposals for cutbacks in aid to New York City—and therefore to more local spending cuts and more layoffs.

Mr. Carey has said only that he would disclose his plans for the state budget next month and city officials have joined with union leaders in the assertion that they are not sure how the cuts would affect them.

The unions' fears on the state budget have led to their refusal—stated by Mr. Bigel yesterday—not to agree yet to the part of the note payment plan that calls for them to make new loans to the state or the city.

As for their agreement to "stretch" the payments on existing loans, Mr. Bigel emphasized yesterday that the pension funds would not consent to the deferral unless the banks also agreed.

Fund Is Special Reserve

The "stretch" affects a total of \$1.8 billion in outstanding M.A.C. bonds—\$1 billion held by the banks and the remainder held by the pension funds—and the city's sinking fund, which is a special reserve controlled by city officials.

Besides the participation of the banks and the pension funds, the note payment plan put forward by Mayor Beame and Mr. Rohatyn calls for redemption of the notes to be met out of cash reserves of the city and some perhaps \$300 million from a public sale of M.A.C. bonds.

The increase for M.A.C. bonds yesterday, however, led one person involved in the negotiations to suggest that perhaps more than \$300 million could be sold in a public offering—a suggestion that would not have been taken seriously a few months ago.

Mr. Rohatyn, who is elated at word of the sale of outstanding M.A.C. bonds in the market, nonetheless declined to discuss whether there would be an increase in the size of the sale of the bonds for the purpose of paying off the short-term notes.

Fleets to Cease; Two Others to Number of Cabs

AMON STETSON

York City's taxicab fleets yesterday that they were ceasing and two other fleets were sharply reducing cabs that they would operate.

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Reasons Given

of fleets ceasing or reductions yesterday gave a number of reasons for their moves.

Mr. J. J. A. vice president of the city's taxicab industry, cited higher costs as a reason. He said that the industry was unable to continue to operate profitably, who ran the company now and that selling the business to his father several years ago.

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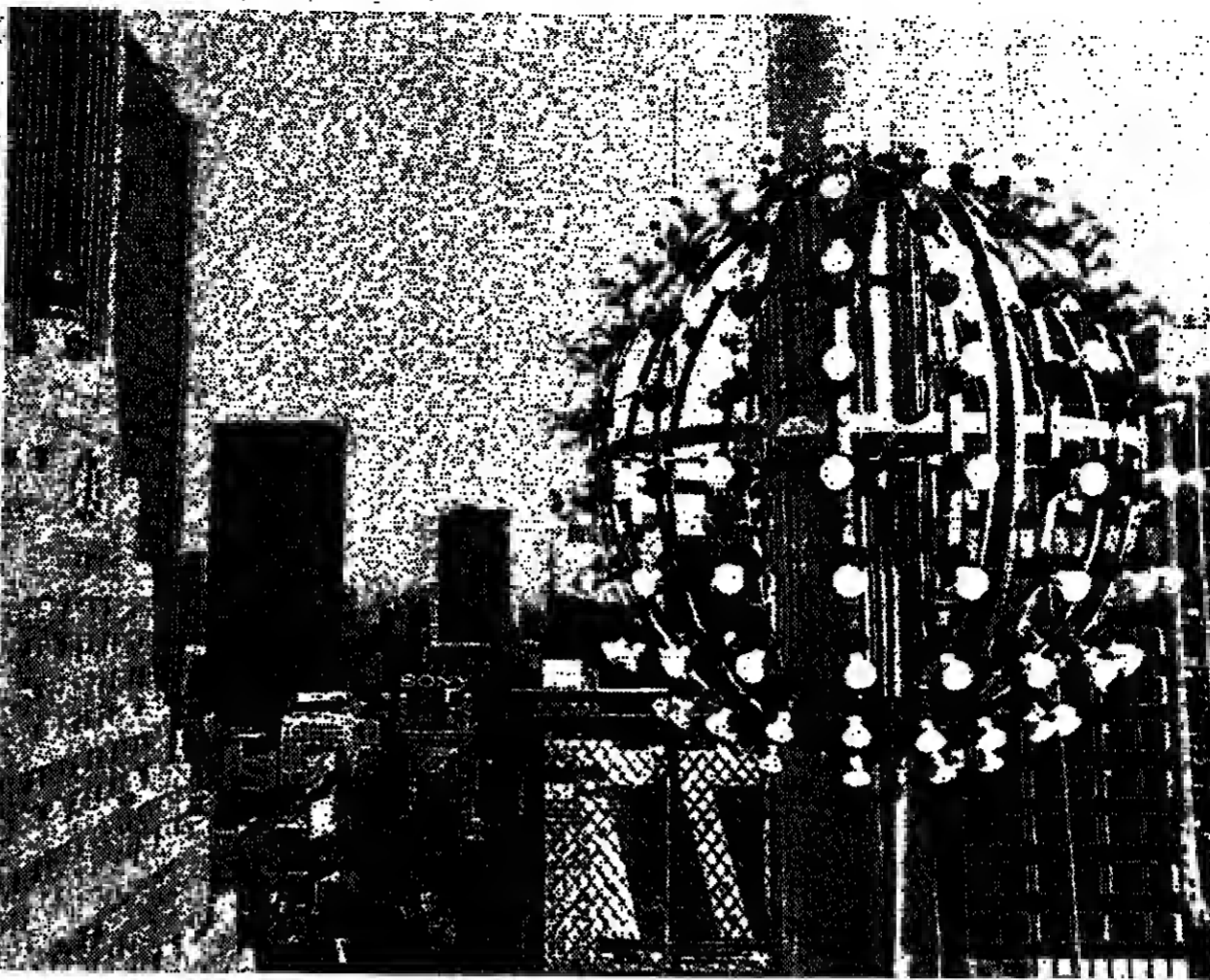
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A SURE AULD LANG SIGN in New York City is the preparation of the New Year's Eve ball on top of the One Times Square Building. A practice drop was held yesterday to insure that all will go well at midnight tonight.

Housing Authority and Union Agree on a Contract

By LEE DEMBART

The New York City Housing Authority and the union representing 5,500 of its employees reached agreement yesterday on a new two-year labor contract, but the accord appears to violate the guidelines of the State Emergency Financial Control Board, which must approve it.

The agreement, which prevents a strike that would have disrupted services to 600,000 tenants in public housing, provides for cost-of-living raises in exchange for increased productivity and other savings. As such, it is a "no-cost" contract.

But it does not contain any mechanism for reducing fringe benefits, as required by the Control Board and by an agreement that the municipal unions reached with the city last summer.

Last May 18, when the Control Board approved a revised contract for transit workers, it issued guidelines for all other contracts which included the following: "Each agreement shall provide for a mechanism to permit savings in pension costs or other fringe benefits during the term of agreement."

Barry Feinstein, president of the union, Local 237 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Joseph J. Christian, the Housing Authority chairman, insisted yesterday that the contract, which is subject to membership ratification, was within the Control Board's rules.

"The union and the authority," Mr. Feinstein said, "after many hours of discussion finally came to the conclusion that there was no requirement by law or by mayoral budget to reduce any of our existing fringe benefits or to make a contribution to that mayoral budget by the Housing Authority, since the Housing Authority has its own financial plan, which it has submitted and has been approved by the City of New York and the Control Board."

However, he added, "I always worry about the Control Board. I don't know what Steve Berger (the board's executive director) or the public members will be doing in this situation. Our judgment is

that this contract is as clean and as neat as can possibly be negotiated."

Mr. Feinstein based his conclusions on the agreement by the municipal unions to reduce fringe-benefit costs by \$24 million. He said that \$14 million of that had been earmarked for mayoral agencies and \$10 million for uniformed services.

Since the Housing Authority is neither a mayoral agency nor a uniformed service, he said, there was no requirement that it contribute to the savings.

Mr. Christian, the authority chairman, said that he had discussed the situation with City Hall and that that was his understanding, too.

A spokesman for Governor Carey, who is chairman of the Control Board, said, "We haven't seen it, and we can't comment on it." Mr. Berger was out of the country and could not be reached.

Both Mr. Feinstein and Mr. Christian were a little hazy on what productivity savings would be made to generate the \$1,775,000 a year that the cost-of-living raises are expected to cost.

Mr. Feinstein shuffled through a sheaf of papers several times before Mr. Christian handed him the list, which included improved work schedules for skilled tradesmen, an increased number of work-order tickets and better inventory control.

The authority pledged to reduce the cost of turning over vacant apartments and to improve procedures for income review.

However, both men said that the savings would produce "clearly visible" money. "If we can't meet them, that would mean that the cost of living could not be paid," Mr. Christian said.

"That's right," Mr. Feinstein said.

Under the agreement, the workers, including all of the authority's blue-collar employees and some white-collar employees, will receive \$21 for each 0.4-point increase in the Consumer Price Index, with the first payment to be made in April and additional payments every six months after that.

In addition, the difference between that formula and \$21 for each 0.3-point increase in the index would be deferred and payable to the workers if the savings warranted. This is the same return that the other municipal unions have agreed to.

Mr. Feinstein said that if inflation averaged 5 percent a year for the next two years, the workers would receive \$1,200 by the end of the contract—maximum pay for managers is \$24,000. The average pay is \$12,400 a year.

Sanitation Workers Returning in Newark

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, Dec. 30—Striking sanitation workers began picking up garbage late today for the first time in five days after their union leaders and Newark officials reported "substantial progress" toward settling a wage dispute.

About 3,000 tons of garbage have piled up in residential neighborhoods since the last collection last Friday, just before the Christmas holiday.

The sanitation workers went on strike Monday to press their demands for \$1,300-a-year "across-the-board" pay increases for the city's 900 public works employees.

The health problem posed by the buildup of garbage along curbs and in backyards prompted the state's Public Employees Relations Commission to appoint a mediation panel that began meeting today with city officials and leaders of Teamsters Local 945 at the State Office Building on Raymond Boulevard.

By mid-afternoon the city and the union released a joint statement saying that they "have achieved some substantial progress" toward a settlement and that the mediation panel "would continue to function until a written agreement is reached."

100 Catholics With 'Disrupted' Marriages at Jersey Mass

By GEORGE DUGAN

LINDEN, N.J., Dec. 30—in a deviation from traditional church practice, more than a hundred divorced, separated or remarried Roman Catholics received Holy Communion tonight from Bishop Dominic A. Marconi of the Newark Archdiocese at a special mass for those whose marriages had been "disrupted."

The mass, at St. Elizabeth Church, was the fifth in a series conducted this month in Bergen, Essex, Union and Hudson Counties under the auspices of the archdiocese. Participants in the five services included Bishop Marconi and four other Bishops: Jerome A. Pechillo, Joseph A. Francis, Robert F. Garner and John J. Dougherty.

"We are today reaching out to divorced Catholics," Bishop Marconi said in a statement to the communicants after tonight's mass. "We are now going to them, not waiting for them to come to us."

"In a word," he said, "if we, the hierarchical church, have been slow in articulating it, we now joyously say loud and clear to you divorced, separated and remarried Catholics: Thanks for your patience, thanks for your understanding, thanks for your perseverance."

The Rev. Edgar Holden, the director of the archdiocesan Ministry to Divorced Catholics, said in an interview that the Newark Archdiocese was "way out front in the relatively new movement to bring divorced Catholics back into the fold."

Church teaching does not recognize divorce and has upheld the view that Roman Catholics who remarry after a civil divorce are not eligible to receive the sacraments.

Efforts Strengthened

But as the divorce rate among Catholics has risen, stronger efforts to win recognition and admission to the sacraments have steadily mounted. One out of three marriages in the Newark Archdiocese ends in divorce.

A "Call to Action" conference of bishops' priests and laity in Detroit last October urged the American Church hierarchy to promote greater support and spiritual service to Catholics who were separated, divorced or remarried.

A resolution overwhelmingly approved by the 1,200 delegates proposed—in addition to a program of pastoral care for the estimated six million Catholics who fall into one or another of those categories—an aggressive plan to put an "immediate end to practices which branded" such Catholics as "failures, or discriminate against them or their children in parish or diocesan activities."

In commenting on the five special masses in the Newark Archdiocese, Father Holden said he presumed that those who had come forward to receive communion "would not have done so had they not been in good and peaceful conscience with the Lord." Absolution, or forgiveness of sin, was not granted at the masses.

"Certainly no Catholic priest is going to stop a person at such a moment and ask, 'Are you worthy?'" he declared.

"One's conscience, if properly and sincerely informed, is the final arbiter as to whether one is entitled to receive the Holy Eucharist in the Catholic Church."

"Would any priest, bishop or pope dare challenge one's informed conscience?" he asked. "If so, I've never heard of any such intrusion."

According to Father Holden, the church is "genuinely saying, 'Come back, we want you. We are sorry we neglected you in the past.'"

He quoted a pastoral letter issued in November by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops that asserted: "It remains a tragic fact that some marriages fail. We must approach those who suffer

this agonizing experience with the compassion of Jesus himself."

Commenting on the pastoral, Father Holden remarked:

"Extending open concern and love for those in disrupted marriages is no longer viewed by the hierarchy at large as misplaced zeal. The bishops' traditional caution is understandable. The risk is always present that such compassion might suggest the church has somehow softened its stand on the indissolubility of Christian marriage. It hasn't."

"Permanency of marriage, however, is one thing. Displaying an understanding of those who have patiently endured marital tragedy for various periods of time is quite another matter."

Metropolitan Briefs

Crutch

sports car driver from lost his left leg in an on Long Island truck 21 years ago alleged armed robbers in gun after he knocked and of one of them with tables.

56-year-old Harold Peter Comet Auto Service 14th Street, in South Brooklyn, knocked the gun from hand as they were about his \$103. He shot one of Anthony Modafferi, 20, Avenue, who lost the gun, and wounded Julio Torres, a knife, of 23 Bush Street. Both suspects were arrested.

Rail Rates Due

will be able to get 25 starting Jan. 10 on special "Adirondack," the New subsidized train that runs from New York City to Montreal, the Ontario Transportation Commission. The reduction applies to passengers returning with their departure. Unlike "Adirondack" rates on trains from New York, the special rates are on weekends and holidays "off-peak" periods.

Gaming Raid

of the Police Department's division arrested 23 personnel Caterers in Brook-

New York Sets Rules of House In Legal Games

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

The house rules in New York State for legally conducted games of chance for the benefit of religious, charitable and certain nonprofit organizations such as veterans groups were promulgated yesterday by the State Racing and Wagering Board.

In two respects they differ from the "Las Vegas Nights" constitutional amendment and laws enacted in August: only scrip may be used, and the prizes must be paid off at the end of each session.

Richard F. Corbisiero Jr., the board's director of wagering systems, explained that this was intended to insure that the charity or other organization conducting the games made a profit before individual winners received their cash.

The authorized games are craps, roulette, money wheel, hazard, blackjack, big six, chuck-a-luck, under and over seven, and beat the dealer.

Under the law, no single prize may exceed \$100 for any one type of game, and no one type of game at any one session may offer an aggregate of more than \$1,000 in prizes. No organization may conduct more than 12 Las Vegas Nights a year.

\$10 Limit on Scrip Bet

Under the regulations effective tomorrow in villages, towns and cities that have chosen to permit wagering games, no single bet in scrip may exceed \$10. Scrip will be sold at 10 units to the dollar.

The scrip used must be marked not only with the organization's name, state identification number and date of the license period within which it is to be used, but also with the name of the particular game.

The scrip for every game must be of a different color every night to avoid interchangeability. The organization must keep records of the sale of scrip and the proceeds.

New York City voters decided in November to authorize Las Vegas Nights. The City Consumer Affairs Department, which oversees legalized bingo, will have similar responsibility for the games of chance under the law.

Elinor Guggenheimer, its director, said that Feb. 1 was still the target date for legal Las Vegas Nights in New York City. She praised the new regulations as "enormously creative and brilliant" in that they made "the best of an extremely difficult job."

She renewed her criticism of the state law, not the regulations, as unrealistic in some respects. She said that some proposed amendments had been drafted and were currently under consideration in the Corporation Counsel's office.

Mrs. Guggenheimer has said she would like to see higher ceilings on winnings and a modification on requirements that the games be conducted on the premises of the organization itself. She explained that many charities would be at a disadvantage unless they could use premises such as major hotels for their evenings.

She also questioned the rule that the games could be run only by actual members of the charitable group without paying for a system of licensing qualified professional operators. She said some synagogues had received "strange inquiries" from persons seeking membership and offering to run their Las Vegas nights.

LOTTERY NUMBERS

Dec. 30, 1976

New Jersey

Weekly—103-126

Millionaire Finalist—84397

Pick-It—950

Touchdown—355, 8812, 18402, 692259

Super Bowl—54584

Playoff Letter—T

Connecticut

75 Orange 136



Bishop Dominic A. Marconi, second from right, and the Rev. Edgar Holden distributing Communion at mass

Assail Proposal Officer Evaluation

BOOKS

Book Co.

GUIDE TO

Political Leaders Pay Last Tribute In Eulogies at Services for Rose

By FRANK LYNN

Alex Rose, the Liberal Party leader who worked behind the scenes rather than at public meetings, was given a final tribute as a "master politician" at a mass gathering of 1,000 friends and colleagues yesterday.

Governor Carey and two former Mayors of New York City, Robert F. Wagner and John V. Lindsay, led the tributes to the man who played a key role in their political careers. The memorial service took place at the Metropolitan Synagogue, 40 East 35th Street, a few blocks from the hatters union office to which many would-be candidates made political pilgrimages seeking Mr. Rose's support.

One of those pilgrims, President-elect Jimmy Carter, sent a telegram hailing Mr. Rose, who died Tuesday of cancer, as "one of the legends of the political life of our country."

Rockefeller Sends Telegram

Vice President Rockefeller, who is on vacation at his ranch in Venezuela, also sent a telegram. Although he had never been endorsed by the Liberal Party, he and Mr. Rose unsuccessfully attempted to set up a fusion coalition behind Mr. Wagner in the 1973 mayoral campaign.

Mr. Rockefeller's re-election as Governor in 1966 was almost assured when the Liberals ran their own candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., rather than endorsing the Democratic candidate Frank D. O'Connor.

In his telegram, Mr. Rockefeller called Mr. Rose "one of the most influential and imaginative leaders in the city's history."

Mr. Wagner, fast becoming an elder statesman himself, alluded to Mr. Rose's political longevity dating to the New Deal era when he declared in his eulogy that Mr. Rose "provided a major thread of continuity through most of the political events of the past 40 years."

Mr. Wagner, probably Mr. Rose's closest friend in politics, hailed the Liberal leader as a "master politician" and as a man of "constancy in his personal life."

Mr. Wagner noted that Mr. Rose and his wife, Elsie, who sat in the front row with their son and daughter and four grandchildren, had been married for 56 years and had lived in the same apartment at 200 Calhoun Boulevard in Washington Heights for 35 years.

Mayor Beame, who was on vacation in Florida and who had visited the Rose home to pay his condolences, was not present, nor were the city's Democratic leaders, frequent targets of Mr. Rose's "boss" charges although he outlasted two generations of Democratic "bosses."

Each of the eulogists referred at length to Mr. Rose's political prowess in translating his absolute control of the small Liberal Party, his political sagacity and his personality into a major influence on city and state politics.

"If you told him he was the greatest manipulator of all," said Mr. Lindsay, "he'd laugh and say it was all in the cause of good government."

Mr. Rose, although supporting Mr. Lindsay for Mayor twice, strongly opposed his Presidential campaign in 1972, arguing that a newly converted Democrat had no business running for the party's highest nomination a year later, Mr. Lindsay, now a lawyer and television interviewer, did not heed the advice.

Other Eulogies Given

Governor Carey said that "I am a better man because he was my friend."

Also delivering eulogies were the Rev. Dr. Donald S. Harrington, Liberal Party state chairman, and Nicholas Gyory, Mr. Rose's designated successor as head of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

Dr. Harrington said that the 78-year-old Mr. Rose's "three great life commitments" were "progressive, responsible unionism . . . honest politics . . . and establishing and securing the state of Israel."

Rabbi Judah Cahn, president of the New York Board of Rabbis, read scriptural passages before and after the eulogies and intoned the Kaddish as he followed the coffin out of the synagogue. Cremation followed the memorial service.

On the sidewalk outside the synagogue, David Dubinsky, a co-founder and the Liberal Party and longtime ally of Mr. Rose, smiled when asked his reaction. "Everything is over, good affair, good speeches," he said.

"I can't give them," he said. "There are too many memories, some good, some bad. The last one, we can never have another like him."



Senator Jacob K. Javits and Representative Bella S. Abzug outside the Metropolitan Synagogue after attending services for Alex Rose yesterday.

Book That Rose Never Finished Describes His Effect in Politics

By A. H. RASKIN

Governor Carey told the mourners at Alex Rose's funeral yesterday that he and all the other public officials whom the Liberal Party chief had helped to elect were living chapters in the book about politics that Mr. Rose had started to write before his fatal illness.

Some of the episodes that the union-politician had intended to put in that book, now never to be published, can be recounted in his own words, as told in this report.

One involves his role in convincing Mayor Robert F. Wagner that he should stand and fight after the city's Democratic Party county leaders had decided to purge him in 1961 by throwing their support to State Comptroller Arthur Levitt for Mayor.

"I advised him to pick some skilled technicians as running mates and he thought it over for a week or two," Mr. Rose said. "I told him: 'Bob, you don't have to die unless you want to. You can win as a new Wagner fighting the bosses in your own party.'"

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In 1973 Mr. Rose became convinced that Representative Mario Biaggi of the Bronx, whose associations he deemed unsavory, was on his way to a certain nomination for mayor on the combined lines of the Democratic, Republican and Conservative Parties.

"My relations with Governor Rockefeller had been cool for several years but I put [Senator Jacob K.] Javits, [Assemblyman] Louis J. Lefkowitz and [State Senator] Roy Goodman up to warning Rocky that unless he stopped Biaggi he would have to answer for a dirty Republican deal with Tammany and the mob."

Mr. Rose had never thought highly of Hugh L. Carey as Mr. Carey's seven-term record as a Representative had become a booster after the Brooklynite had presented his credentials as a "Kennedy Democrat" at the outset of his 1974 bid for the governorship.

"I came to the policy committee of our party after the 1961 election and urged that the Liberal Party be dissolved and we all join the Democratic Party. 'We have smashed Tammany,' I told them."

"David Dubinsky, always my strongest ally, fought me. 'Independents who are liberals and progressives must have a political home,' he said. 'My garment workers, the old Socialists, must have a home.'"

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Justin Thannhauser Dead at 84; Dealer in Art's Modern Masters

GSTAAD, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP) — Justin Thannhauser, a German-born United States art dealer whose landmark exhibitions spread the fame of modern masters such as Pablo Picasso, Edward Munch and Paul Klee, died here last Sunday, a personal friend said today. He was 84 years old.

A Swiss journalist, Gaudenz Batmann, said Mr. Thannhauser suffered a heart attack in his hotel room last Friday. He was buried in Bern today.

Mr. Thannhauser's five galleries in Germany, Switzerland, France and the United States handled some of the best work of the 20th-century masters. He turned the Munich art gallery that his father founded in 1904 into a focal point for Mr. Thannhauser and other Die Brucke group artists named Der Blaue Reiter—the blue rider—after a famous Kandinsky painting.

The first major exhibitions by Picasso and Marc were held there in 1909. Mr. Thannhauser branched out to Lucerne from 1919 to 1939 and opened Galerie Thannhauser, his biggest gallery, in Berlin, in 1927.

During a 1937 Swiss visit, the Jewish dealer's Berlin collection was seized by the Nazis. He was forced to re-establish himself in Paris, only to lose another collection to the Nazis during the World War II German invasion of France.

Mr. Thannhauser fled to New York in 1941 and started collecting from scratch. Although many works he donated to art museums, 75 paintings including valuable French Impressionist works are on display in the Thannhauser wing of the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

Thannhauser retained his links with Picasso and was one of the few visitors with regular access to the Spanish painter before he died in 1973 in his cloistered home in France.

The Moderne Galerie staged the first Klee display in 1911 and, the same year, held the first exhibition of the Brucke group's place in modern art history with a pioneering exhibition.

Mr. Thannhauser left the United States in 1971 to retire in Switzerland, dividing his time between his Bern home and Gstaad.

His only surviving close relative is his second wife, Elsie, 56. A son from a former marriage was killed in the crash of a United States bomber in the south of France during the 1944 Allied invasion.

Henry Berg, the deputy director of the Guggenheim, yesterday eulogized Mr. Thannhauser.

"Through the generosity of Justin Thannhauser, an incomparable collection of 75 priceless works have been placed on permanent exhibition at the Guggenheim Museum in a wing named for the donor. They constitute a valuable selection of Impressionist and post-Impressionist masterpieces, along with a group of 34 paintings and drawings by Pablo Picasso, among which is said to be the first oil executed after Picasso's arrival in Paris in 1901."

Book That Rose Never Finished Describes His Effect in Politics

The success of the Rose-inspired "beat-the-bosses" campaign for a Wagner third term so encouraged the Liberal Party tactician that he felt the party's mission as a guardian of good government had been fulfilled.

"I came to the policy committee of our party after the 1961 election and urged that the Liberal Party be dissolved and we all join the Democratic Party. 'We have smashed Tammany,' I told them."

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One involves his role in convincing Mayor Robert F. Wagner that he should stand and fight after the city's Democratic Party county leaders had decided to purge him in 1961 by throwing their support to State Comptroller Arthur Levitt for Mayor.

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Frank W. Jenks Dies in Florida; Headed International Harvester

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Frank W. Jenks, former president of the International Harvester Company, died here Monday. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Jenks, a native of Richmond, Va., began his career with the farm equipment manufacturer as a clerk in 1914 and advanced through the sales and credit departments until elevated to vice president in charge of merchandising services in 1944.

He was elected to the board of directors in 1953 and became executive vice president in 1956. He became president of the Chicago-based concern in 1957 and held the post until his 1962 retirement.

Ginffa Lee, a Sculptor, Diplomat and Poet, Dies in Long Island City

Ginffa Lee, a Chinese-born sculptor, poet and diplomat, died of a heart attack last Saturday in Boulevard Hospital, Long Island City, Queens. He lived at 32-20 41st Street in Long Island City and was 76 years old.

In 1944 he was stationed in the Chinese embassy in Iran as first secretary, and from 1946 to 1951 he was chargé d'affaires in Iraq. Earlier, after publishing a number of poetry books, he was described as a founder of the symbolism school of Chinese poetry. He also did several major statures of Chinese political figures, and was a former director of the Canton Municipal School of Art.

He came to this country in 1951 and operated a chicken farm in Lakewood, N.J., until he retired in 1959.

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For Generations a Symbol of Jewish Tradition.

P. NASSAU AIDES CHARGED BY CASO

als of the Chief Deputy and Attorney Tied to Political Aries Within the G.O.P.

Special to The New York Times LA, L.L., Dec. 30—Two top Nassau County officials were dismissed today by Executive Ralph G. Caso as aides intensified in the three-year fight for the Republican nomination.

In an announcement, Mr. Caso said he had terminated the appointments of G. DeVivo, chief deputy county executive, and James Catterson, County Attorney.

Mr. Catterson's announcement, which came at a news conference, was the "dying gasp" of a lame duck administration, he said.

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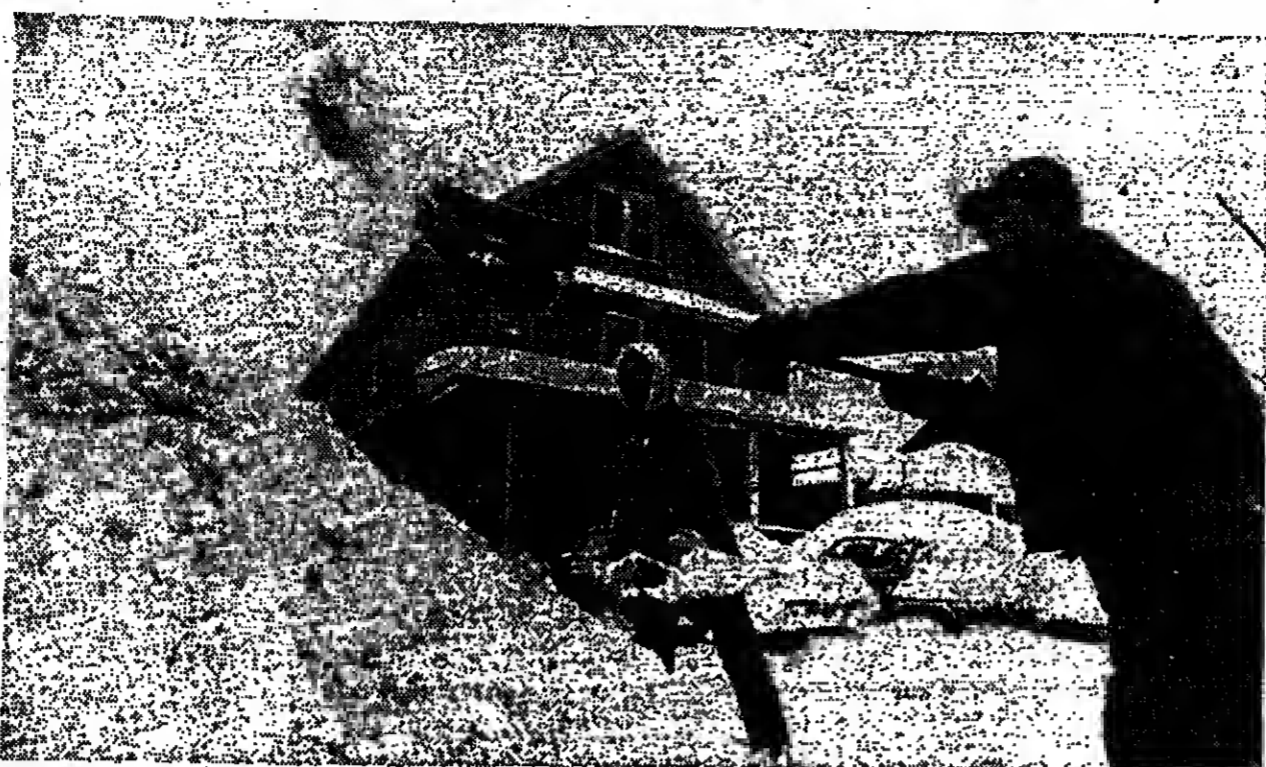
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RECORD DECEMBER SNOWFALL IN BUFFALO AREA: Jim Madden and Audrey Fiegel digging out driveway in Woodlawn, N.Y., yesterday after a 13-inch snowfall. More than 60 inches of snow hit the Buffalo area this month.

Carey Appoints Santucci as Queens District Attorney

Governor Carey yesterday appointed State Senator John J. Santucci as Queens District Attorney for an interim one-year term effective at midnight tonight.

Democratic candidate for a full four-year term next November. A successor to Mr. Santucci will be chosen in a special election within the next six weeks.

Carey had a political obligation to Mr. Santucci. The Senator had earned the enmity of the United Federation of Teachers, which is strong in Queens, because he had sided with the Governor in opposing the Goodman-Stavisky bill, which required a fixed proportion of the city budget to be spent on education.

The Refugees—20 Years Later

Continued From Page B1. cal supplies in from Austria. Mr. Papp was assigned to a local defense post manned by students, and Mr. Lipstak carried a gun and was in charge of a revolutionary committee of engineering students.

is here, have not fared quite as well, the refugees said. Laszlo Korbulay has two cousins in Paris and a cousin in Zurich, Switzerland, "who are still not fully accepted," he said.

A graduate of St. John's College and Law School, Mr. Santucci, as an assistant district attorney from 1958 to 1964, headed investigations into corrupt bidding practices in school construction contracts and organized crime activities in Queens.

Shipping/Mails

Table with columns for 'SAILING TODAY' and 'ONGOING'. It lists various shipping lines, destinations, and departure times. Includes entries for Atlantic Coastway, Cunard, and others.

Weather Reports and Forecast

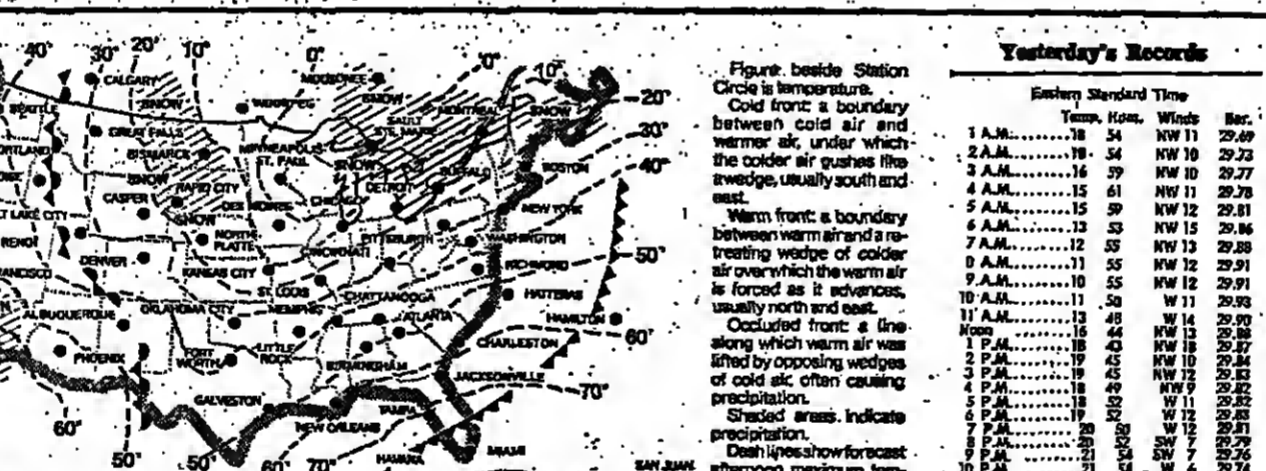


Table titled 'Yesterday's Records' showing temperature and precipitation data for various cities. It includes columns for 'Temp. High', 'Temp. Low', 'Precip.', and 'Wind'.

Table titled 'Temperature Data' showing 12-hour and 24-hour temperature averages for various cities. It includes columns for '12-Hour' and '24-Hour' averages.

Table titled 'Sun and Moon' showing sunrise and sunset times for various cities. It includes columns for 'Sunrise' and 'Sunset' times.

Table titled 'Extended Forecast' showing weather forecasts for various cities. It includes columns for 'City', 'Forecast', and 'Temperature'.

Table titled 'U.S. Canada' showing weather forecasts for various cities in the United States and Canada. It includes columns for 'City', 'Forecast', and 'Temperature'.

Table titled 'Local Time Temp. Cond.' showing weather forecasts for various cities. It includes columns for 'City', 'Time', 'Temp.', and 'Cond.'.

Table titled 'Local Time Temp. Cond.' showing weather forecasts for various cities. It includes columns for 'City', 'Time', 'Temp.', and 'Cond.'.

State Reports Bankruptcy Near For a Water Company in Queens

The company that supplies water to 600,000 residents of Queens and Nassau Counties is near bankruptcy after years of having its earnings drained away by its major stockholders, according to the New York State Public Service Commission.

pealed by the company to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest tribunal. Last September, the commission awarded Jamaica Water a rate increase of \$885,000; the company had asked \$3.7 million. It also ordered the company to accelerate its program of installing meters.

Alfred E. Kahn, chairman of the commission, met yesterday in Manhattan with representatives of the Jamaica Water Supply Company and of the bank that has refused to grant the company any additional short-term credit and has already seized about \$1 million in cash from the company, under their loan agreement.

Metering, the commission said, would reduce consumption by its customers, and thus the amount of pumping necessary. This would alleviate the problem of salt water contaminating some of the company's wells, it said.

In an interview after yesterday's meeting, Mr. Kahn said that Jamaica Water had presented a series of proposals that it said would make it possible to overcome its present financial straits. Mr. Kahn said the commission would respond to them next week.

The commission estimated the cost of meter installation at \$2.3 million a year for the next eight years, but noted that "it seems unlikely that these funds will be used for this vital purpose without restriction on the payment of common stock dividends."

He added that the company's customers did not appear to be in any danger of losing their water supply, but that the company faced the immediate problem of what to do about the incursion of salt water into some of its wells. The company supplies 500,000 residents of southeastern Queens and 100,000 other people in parts of Hempstead and North Hempstead in Nassau County.

The company has petitioned for a re-hearing of its \$3 million rate request, and the commission has this under consideration.

Ethics Board Rules Against Sports Role For School Officials

Yesterday's meeting came after almost two years of efforts by the commission to prevent Jamaica Water Properties Inc., which owns about 98 percent of Jamaica Water Supply's stock, from taking money out of that company in the form of dividends.

By EDWARD RANZAL. New York City's Board of Ethics ruled yesterday that it would be a conflict of interest for high-ranking Board of Education officials to serve as directors of a nonprofit corporation that would solicit funds to revive "drastically cut" school sports programs.

The lawyer representing the company could not be reached for comment. An inquiry into the company's finances by the commission's staff found that from Jan. 1, 1967, through March 31, 1974, Jamaica Water Properties, which has changed its name several times over the years, took \$5.1 million in dividends out of the water company while the water company earned only \$4.8 million. The money taken, according to the commission, may have been used to finance the expansion of the parent company, which involved the takeover of other businesses.

The ruling will not impair the formation of the corporation, which has the tacit approval of the Board of Education. The original sponsors said they would now form a corporation in January.

After a hearing on the situation in 1975, a commission administrative judge found that "unless restrained, there is little doubt that the Welsbach directors (the parent company was known as the Welsbach Corporation at that time) will continue to drain off Jamaica Water's cash to keep the holding company afloat at the expense of the water company and its customers." That statement was adopted by the full commission.

Eliminated by the cuts were several minor high school sports, all junior varsity teams and a number of girls' sports programs. A year ago Councilman Howard Golden, who recently resigned and who will be sworn in Monday as Brooklyn's Borough President, formed the Save Our Sports Committee, which sought funds from the private sector to offset the athletic-program budget cuts. Mr. Golden and Paul Buari, a public relations consultant, said they hoped to form a new corporation soon.

A 1974 order by the commission prohibiting any further payment of dividends was challenged by the parent company in October 1975, at which point a dividend was declared and \$380,876 paid to Welsbach. A ruling by the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court upholding the commission's order is currently being ap-

In finding that such service would be a conflict of interest, the Ethics Board said: "Since most of the fund-raising would be related to competitive and intramural sports which are under the official supervision of the Board of Education, we are of the view that the raising and disposing of such funds should be handled by a corporation whose directors are disinterested from official responsibility on behalf of the Board of Education in the area of athletic programs."

Copley Service Names Editor

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Charles Ohl has been named editor and general manager of Copley News Service. Effective Saturday, he will assume the duties of Lieut. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, Helen E. Copley, board chairman of the news service, announced yesterday. Mr. Ohl, with United Press International in New York for eight years before joining CNS in 1965, was named editor of the news service last July after six years as executive news editor.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST. "Since most of the fund-raising would be related to competitive and intramural sports which are under the official supervision of the Board of Education, we are of the view that the raising and disposing of such funds should be handled by a corporation whose directors are disinterested from official responsibility on behalf of the Board of Education in the area of athletic programs."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING INDEX. A list of various classified advertisements including real estate, services, and notices.

PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES. A section for public notices and commercial advertisements.

SHIP YOUR CAR! CALIF. FLA. ALL U.S.A. & OVERSEAS. A service for shipping cars to various locations.

INSURED AUTO SHIPPERS. A service for insuring cars during shipment.

GOING TO FLORIDA! Drive out for a West Palm Beach, Fla. experience. Call 212-743-3100.

LOST AND FOUND. A section for lost and found items.

WHERE DOES AN ANESTHESIOLOGIST LOOK FOR WORK? The New York Times, of course. Job listings appear in the Week in Review, section 4, every Sunday.

HOME MADE FOOD SHOW. Racines needed. Park Sheraton Hotel, 125th St., Call 12 to 6 PM 212-350-0000.

GERMAN SHEPHERD lost vic Howard Road, Black/Silver eye, Ambers, 12/29/76. REWARD. Call 645-6000.

WATCH FOUND IN CENTRAL PARK. 96 St. clothing area, December 29. Call 427-5284.

"A copy lands on my desk every morning."



Frank Borman
President &
Chief Executive Officer
Eastern Airlines

"My office is in Miami. But that doesn't mean I miss reading The New York Times. A copy lands on my desk every morning. And additional copies are sent to Eastern's top management.

"What's happening in New York City is important to us here in Florida. After all, we fly more people in and out of New York than any other airline. So we rely on The Times to tell us how New Yorkers live, what they're doing and what's on their minds.

"Of course, The Times is an accurate social barometer for the entire nation, not just New York City. It's an essential management tool for a service business like ours.

"Another thing, I like to see our ads where I know other businessmen see them. In The New York Times.

"When you're promising people you'll get them to the right place at the right time, you'd better be in the right paper."

The New York Times

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Friday

END OF NEW YEAR

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arrival of 1977. Earlier,
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concert featuring an unconven-
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organ recital of bell and
music in the nave; at
Watch Night Service in
New Year. (And if you
are sure that your watch
is at the precise moment.

Jelly, niality

DECEMBER 31, 1976

Weekend

The New York Times

L C1

End 50 Hours With Artrude Stein

Page C3

The Return of Amphis Slim

Page C8

The Night of Rock the Joffrey

Page C12

Where to Go and What to Do in the New Year

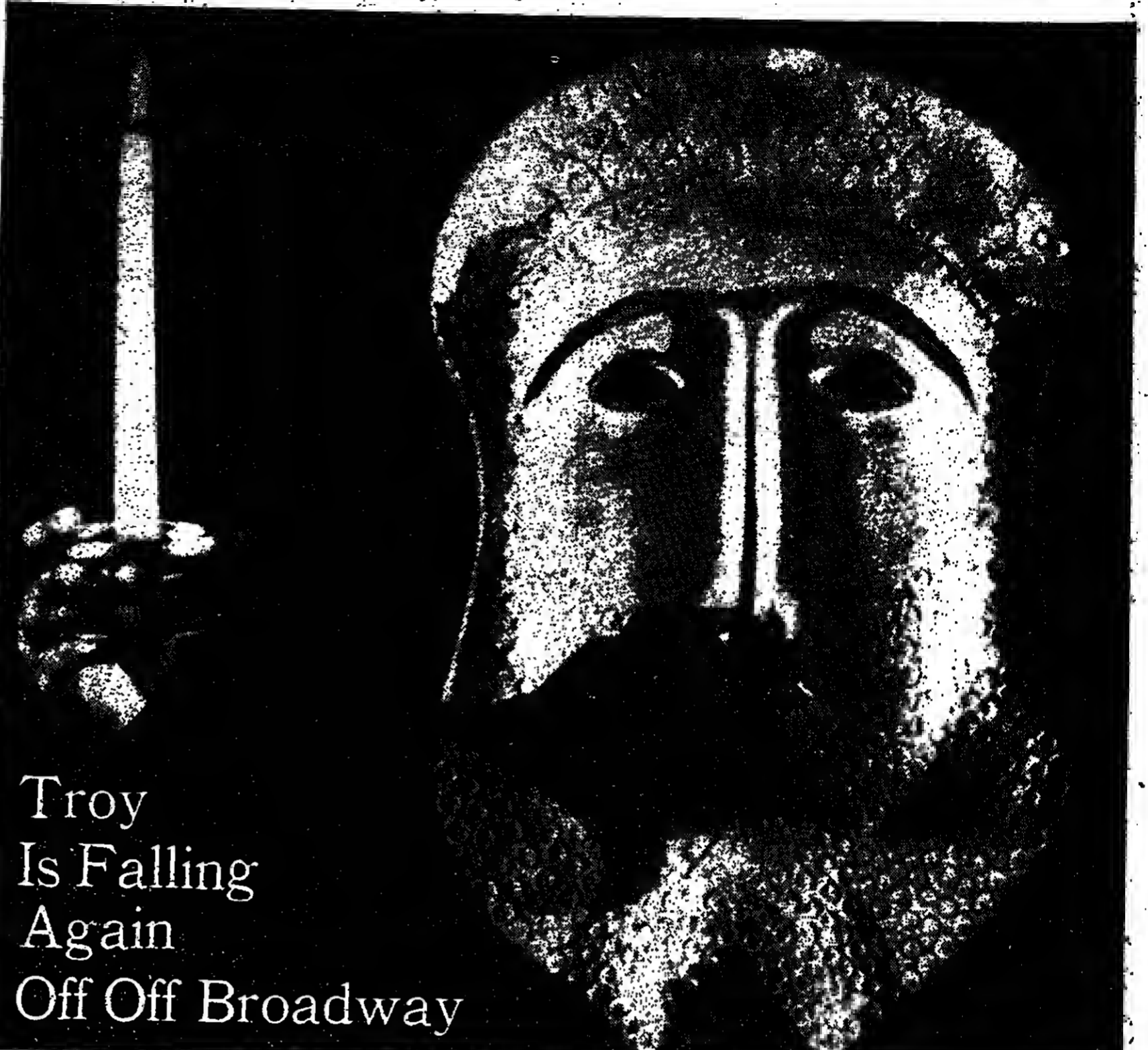
WHETHER YOUR New Year's observance tonight is intended to be a celebration of your survival of 1976 or simply of the advent of your 1977, it's a sure bet that you will mark the change of years in some fashion.

You may have already decided to remain home with a split of champagne and watch Guy Lombardo on television, rather than go off to the Waldorf-Astoria's Grand Ballroom to see him in person, or you may be off—gift bottle in hand—to one of several neighborhood house parties.

But should you decide at the last minute to go out and celebrate there is a broad range of wassail available in the New York area. Some of it is even free.

Beginning at 10:30 this evening, for example, a parade will form in front of the Plaza Hotel on Fifth Avenue and 59th Street. Pat Oleszko, a conceptual artist, will lead the march north on Fifth Avenue to the Bethesda Fountain at 72d Street. Her "Coat of Arms" costume will have five sets of giant white hands holding flares to light the way. Miss Oleszko will be joined by

Continued on Page C14



Troy Is Falling Again Off Off Broadway

By MEL GUSSOW

THE AUDIENCE follows the action into the theater, the La Mama Annex, a large open space bare of scenery and edged with bleachers. Suddenly, "The Trojan Women" begins to happen. Scenes are enacted on swiftly rolling carts, high on platforms, even on a stage. Helen of Troy is stripped, besmirched and assaulted. A child is crated in a cage. Andromache plummets to her death. Women, as the body of war, are led into exile.

We are present at the fall of Troy, as witnesses and as helpless participants, swept up by the melees. The words are in a barrage of alien tongues—ancient Greek, Latin, African and Asian dialects—but the events, communicated through sound, action, emotion and music, are as close to us as contemporary wars. The director Andrei Serban, together with Elizabeth Swados as composer, has blasted his way into the heart of "The Trojan Women."

"The Trojan Women" is the most striking part of "Fragments of a Trilogy"—freely based on

plays by Euripides, Sophocles and Seneca—performed this weekend and next week at La Mama. The other parts of the trilogy "Electra" and "Medea," alternating in repertory, are more formal, structured pieces, but all bear the stamp of the remarkably inventive Mr. Serban. None are in English and all were emceed by Miss Swados's throbbing musical scores.

"Fragments of a Trilogy" is a rare theatrical event, one that has thrilled audiences throughout Europe as well as at La Mama during its various engagements. Only 300 people can fit into the Annex at any one time, but audiences of up to 3,500 a night have acclaimed the work on tour.

"We've done 'The Trojan Women' for about 500 performances in 60 different cities," the Rumanian-born director said this week. "We've done it in ruins, exhibition halls, amphitheaters, in proscenium theaters and in France on the shore of the Atlantic, with a real boat going out into the ocean. The best was on a hill outside of Athens—on white rocks. Half of the play started after sunset, and it ended with the moon—and it was played without artificial light. There was such an emotional response from the audience.

The Annex seems small after these extraordinary natural places."

But the limits of the Annex force an even greater expenditure of imagination on the part of Mr. Serban's company and of the audience. The director compares the experience to "the making of a film," with the audience participating in the process.

"The Trojan Women" deals with the theme of imprisonment," he said, "the imprisonment of a whole civilization." In contrast, "Electra" and "Medea" deal with "the theme of the individual, of families." As a "collective concern," "The Trojan Women" is more directly involved with the audience. But, he said, the environmental aspects of the production are less important than the sounds. The director's primary interest is "what communicates to us—and at what level—when language is lost." The sounds—voice and music—become the language of the plays.

Though Mr. Serban is best known for Greek tragedy, that is not the only kind of play he has done. In fact, his next assignment is the direct antithesis of the "trilogy." He is in rehearsal with "The Cherry Orchard" (starring Irene Worth).

Continued on Page C12



Frank Johnson
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WEEKENDER GUIDE

Faces in the New Year's Crowd



The New York Times/Paul Rosenthal
Mabel Mercer at Cleo's



The New York Times/Paul Rosenthal
Marcia Lewis mugs at Brothers and Sisters.



Carol Lawrence at the Waldorf



The Joffrey rocks at City Center.



Chad Mitchell sings at the Ballroom.

Friday

END OF NEW YEAR

out the old and ringing in the new is a particularly resounding one at Riverside Church. At the 12, the largest of the carillons—and, at 20 tons, the heaviest in the world—unleashed for five minutes the arrival of 1977. Earlier, with dessert and coffee at will be other kinds of New Year's observances at the interdenominational church: at 10:30, a concert featuring an unconventional "Auld Lang Syne"; an organ recital of bell and music in the nave; at 11:30, Watch Night Service in the New Year. (And if you make sure that your watch is set at the precise moment,

take a tip from James Lawson, the Riverside carillonneur. Pick up the phone and dial NERVOUS.)

ELLY STONE'S 'TIGER'

Elly Stone, who enjoyed a long-running Off Broadway success in "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," is downtown again in previews of a new show. The singer can be seen tonight at 8 P.M. in "The Cockeyed Tiger" (opening Jan. 13), a musical by Eric Blau, one of the creators of "Jacques Brel." This time, Miss Stone portrays the chanteuse Lilly Marlene Littleflea, who made a name for herself in the 1920's. "The Cockeyed Tiger" was the name of Miss Littleflea's feline mascot, reportedly a gift from Mao Tse-tung. In honor of the beast, free tiger's milk will be served; and in honor of this festive night, champagne will also be served on the house. At the Astor Place Theater, 434 Lafayette Street. Tickets are \$7.50 and \$8.50. Phone 254-4370 for reservations.

A VOYAGE TO MARS

Were you hoping to go away over the holidays? You can take a little excursion this afternoon at Long Island's Vanderbilts Planetarium—a simulated trip to Mars. In the show, "Mars — The Search Begins," you'll "travel" the entire route, from blast-off to landing, in the Viking space-ship, which touched down on Mars last July. Once on the planet's surface, you will explore craters, volcanoes and other recent discoveries. And you can take a look back at Earth, which appears as a greenish-blue speck in the sky. Reserved seats at the planetarium, 180 Little Neck Road in Centerport, are recommended and are held until 20 minutes before the show starts at 1 P.M. Call (516) 757-7501. The trip costs 75 cents. And while you're there, you can stay for the planetarium's holiday show, "The Skies of Christmas," at 2, 3 and 4 P.M. (A separate admission charge: \$1.50 for adults, \$1 for children 6 to 12 and

75 cents for the elderly.) To reach the planetarium take the Long Island Expressway to Exit 49 north, then Route 25A east to Centerport, turn left on Little Neck Road and follow it to the end.

MAKING 1976 DISAPPEAR

First, you see an empty black top hat. Then, abracadabra, a furry little rabbit jumps out. It's all done by magic—the specialty of the Magic Towne House, where professional magicians show off their bags of tricks every weekend. This afternoon, the Towne House, 1025 Third Avenue (at 61st Street), will feature shows for children at 1, 2:30 and 4 P.M. Admission is \$2.50, and reservations are required. Phone 752-1165. Adults are welcome, too, but must be accompanied by children. Tonight, there will be a New Year's Eve celebration for grownups, starting at 8:30. In addition to the regular "close-up" magic show, with the audience seated on graduated levels around a large

table, there will be a stage show starring magicians. Reservations are recommended. New Year's Eve admission is \$10 and includes all you can eat from a hot-and-cold buffet.

Saturday

NOSTALGIA AT ANCRAM

Has the new year crept up on you too quickly? You can turn the clock back—way back—with a visit to the Victorian Ancram Restoration, about 100 miles north of New York City. In the Opera House, the town's main attraction, the Spiffy Music Hall quartet will put on a show for nostalgia buffs on Saturday at 8:30 P.M. and Sunday at 2:30 P.M. The song-and-dance group presents musical delights spanning 80 years—from music-hall tunes of the 1890's up to Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hart and Jacques Brel.

Tickets are \$6.95 and \$9.95. Before the show, visitors can eat in the mirrored Tea Room at Oliver House, the village inn that was built in 1898, and can explore other working sights of the restoration, including Simons General Store. For Opera House tickets and meal or lodging reservations, call (518) 329-1166. Show tickets can be reserved with BankAmericard or Master Charge. From New York City, take the Taconic Parkway north to the Jackson Corners exit.

ARTISTS ON FILM

The American art world in the 1960's glittered with an all-star cast that included Jasper Johns, Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Rauschenberg, Claes Oldenburg and Larry Rivers. The art critic Barbara Rose has assembled these personalities and more in her film, "American Art in the 60's," which will be shown at the Guggenheim Museum on Saturday at 2 P.M. The film explores ma-

Continued on Page C30

York Times



RICHARD AVEYDON © CONDE NAST 1976

"THEY MAKE 'CALIFORNIA SUITE' A VERY, VERY, VERY FUNNY PLAY."

TAMMY GRIMES GEORGE GRIZZARD BARBARA BARRIE and JACK WESTON in 'NEIL SIMON'S CALIFORNIA SUITE' Directed by GENE SAKS

SUN. MATS. BEGIN JANUARY 16 at 3 P.M.

EUGENE O'NEILL THEATRE 230 W. 49th ST., 246-0220

2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW at 2 & 8

Broadway | John Corry

The Other Star Of 'Fiddler'—And A Legend Returns

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF opened last Tuesday night, and while it was understood that the opening would belong to Zero Mostel, in a real way it belonged to Jerome Robbins, too.

"I saw this 'Fiddler' in Boston, and I was very proud. It has a subject that's very strong, that's what's the word—universal. Did you like the show? Did you like the script? The other shows that come along and are offered to me just aren't that good."

Alie McCowan, who was the first Martin Dysart in 'Equus,' appearing in the drama when it opened at the National Theater of Britain in 1973, will resume the role on Broadway.

So, what do you say to a legend? You say, "Hi, Molly," or, "Hello, Miss Picon." Once, Molly Picon was the queen of Second Avenue, and when she would show up at Moskowitz & Lupowitz with say, Flo Ziegfeld and Billie Burke, the proprietors would ignore the impresario and his wife and fall all over her.

"It was born on Broome Street in 1898, and I've become very vain about my age," Miss Picon said. "Why not? People are still buying what I'm selling. The Yiddish theater is gone, but once it was very profitable and joyous. In those days, the Broadway producers would come to us. Once, they made an offer I couldn't refuse—the Palace at \$3,500 a week. I translated my Yiddish songs into English and said I'd sing them. They told me not to use my hands; so I held them in back of me and sang. I was held over



John Cullum in 'The Trip Back Down' He came close to punching the playwright

four weeks. All my audience from downtown came uptown to hear me."

Miss Picon has been on Broadway since then, even though, she said, she has never been sent enough scripts that she liked. She said this was because the writers didn't know she could speak English without an accent.

The New Federal Theater is about to do 'Divine Comedy,' which is by Owen Dodson, and was first done at Yale in 1938. Mr. Dodson, who may be the dean of black drama, based the play with gospel music on the life and times of the late Father Divine.

"Poor Murderer," which opened Oct. 20, will close Sunday. It was an ambitious, ensemble production, the last play that Kermit Bloomgarden was associated with and the first play in which Maria Schell appeared on Broadway.

"It has been a wonderful experience—my first time acting on stage in English. To find out I could function on a stage in English is wonderful. The stage for me is like breathing in, so that later I can breathe out. I want to do one more play here. I'll try to find a precious, wonderful play, and get my friends to produce it for me."

John Cullum was in his dressing room, eating greasy chicken, rice and beans for breakfast. He

had been out late the night before, sitting in a gimball across the street from the Longacre Theater arguing with a playwright. In fact, Mr. Cullum and the playwright, John Bishop, had come close to punching each other out. This was good, though they cared for the play they were arguing about and also showing the amount of passion in their caring.

The play, "The Trip Back Down," opens Tuesday night, and Mr. Cullum will star in it after having spent more than two years starring in "Shenandoah" in the dressing room. Mr. Cullum was saying that he could have gone on with "Shenandoah" for another two years, but that he had to get out. "I'm so secure in 'Shenandoah,'" he said, "that it was becoming harder and harder to face a new show. He also said he had wanted to do 'The Trip Back Down' ever since he had seen it Off Off Broadway."

"Now, just before the opening," he said, "I kind of laid back. We've made the last major changes, and all along I've been bright and cheerful and all that stuff. Now I withdraw until I know what the terrain is. An audience is the difference between a scrimmage and a game. Then you see them you know. Bishop's material is good; he's good. (Mr. Cullum is here talking about the man he is going to come to blows with; actually, they are friends.) "I haven't done a play like this since I was in college. Ever since then I've been wearing tight or else doing period pieces."

In "The Trip Back Down," Mr. Cullum plays Bob Horvath, a stock-car driver from Mansfield, Ohio who comes home to a broken marriage after eight-year absence. Philip Rose is the producer. Terry Schreiber is the director, and already it has been sold as a movie, which Paul Newman is poised to direct.

It is possible that Alan Schneider is now the ambitious man in theater. Joe Fapp is still there, but his ambition goes in all directions, and sometimes it is hard to know where he will come next. Mr. Schneider is more single-minded. The celebrated director has succeeded John H. Johnson as the head of drama at the Juilliard School, and all goes well he knows exactly what he will do there. "The American theater can change," he said. "This place can change it."

Mr. Schneider said he had taken the job at Juilliard because it was a place where the students did read one night and Wycherley the next. He said that the British played Shakespeare well because they also played Pinter, and that they played Pinter because they also played Shakespeare. He said that American actors ought to do no less.

"The Actors Studio muffed it," he said. "It's a film, not a theater. Our actors are going to change the theater. They'll play the classics well, and because they won't have to import talent. Our problem is getting people to pay attention to Juilliard. It's a national school, but what people don't know that we have a drama school—us."

Then Mr. Schneider said that in years past would sit in Howard Johnson's with Rod, Judy, Kim, Ben and others (you should be able to get the last names) and talk about how they would change the American theater. (El, for one, he's always going to do Iago.) Mr. Schneider said that somehow they had gotten diverted.

"But 20 years from now," he said, "there will be a kid from Juilliard and he'll be as good as Me ever was. He'll change the American theater."

Very brief interview with Arthur Penn, the director of "Sly Fox," as well as of celebrated movies and numerous to mention:

"I love the theater. It's my passion. The movie is an acquired taste."

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At the Movies

Richard Eder

Lumet Discovers Marvels and Puzzles in Shooting 'Equus'

THE QUESTION, I found, wasn't how I was going to make a movie out of 'Equus,' but how John Dexter made a play out of it. Sidney Lumet sat in his basement living room, with articles of different shapes, velocities and dispositions going by the window. New York feet have a lot of expression; maybe more than faces. Mr. Lumet's back was turned to them, but they provided a quietly discursive backdrop as he talked.

Mr. Lumet is discursive and not quiet. He is not a large man but, like Winnie-the-Pooh's Tigger, he seems bigger because of his bounces. A man with two successes in one year on the order of "Dog Day Afternoon" and Paddy Chayefsky's "Network" is quite logically bouncy. Also, he has Lena Horne for a mother-in-law.

Despite his remark that it might be easier for him to film Peter Shaffer's psychological drama than it was for John Dexter to stage it, Mr. Lumet found the shooting just completed, both puzzling and draining. In fact, when he talks about the film—which stars Peter Firth, Richard Burton, Joan Plowright, Eileen Atkins, Colin Blakely and real horses—his bounciness is more enthusiasm than certainty.

"God, was it hard!" he said. "I should be in the cutting room right now, but I have to take off a couple of weeks in the country. I don't think I do a probing, investigative level I've had anything so exhausting. Usually after I've finished shooting, I get a feeling whether I'm going to like it. This one, what we have on film is marvelous, but until I cut it and put it in shape, I won't know if it's a movie or not."

This much uncertainty aside, Mr. Lumet clearly believes that the shooting, which took place in Canada, was a series of sudden illuminations. "The best results for me," he said, "come when the filming takes on a life of its own."

There are eight long speeches that the psychiatrist Martin Dysart—played by Mr. Burton—delivers. "We shot them straight," Mr. Lumet said. "Richard looked right into the camera and did all of them, one after the other. It was a blinding day."

"It worked out an elaborate scheme of cutting from Richard to all kinds of other things while he was talking. But when I saw the rushes I realized that all we needed was to have him talking."

In using stage actors for filming a play, did Mr. Lumet have to modify their acting styles? No, he said; particularly not with Peter Firth, as the deranged stable boy.

"That boy is magical," he said. "He has some kind of relation with space, with animals. The tradition that actors must behave differently in front of a camera went back to the time when they didn't use first-rate actors for the screen. If an actor achieves real feeling you can let it fly. What you can't do is put it there if it doesn't exist."

"So what they used to do—with a Lana Turner, for instance—was reduce the performance to the size of the feelings."



Sidney Lumet, directing "Equus." "Until I cut it, I won't know if it's a movie or not."

There is a scarce but highly prized conversational vintage around town. Chateau—as it were—Lumet-sur-Chayefsky.

"Chayefsky (Paddy's always funny but he's always serious. He's a Jewish Shaw) and Herbie Gardner went to see Bob Fosse in the hospital. Bob was desperately ill and he was going to have heart surgery the next day. He had drawn up a will and asked Paddy and Herb to witness it."

"Well, Herb signed it, and then Bob saw Paddy reading it slowly, page after page. Just sign it, Paddy, Bob said. I never sign anything without reading it," Paddy said, and went on reading it. Finally he finishes, looks up angry and says, 'You didn't leave anything for me to it!'

"Bob was pretty upset, and he began to explain that he had to take care of his family, didn't have that much money and so on. And Paddy stands up and throws the will onto the bed. 'Damn you,' he says. 'Live.'"

Some years ago Claude Lelouch hit it extremely big with "A Man and a Woman." Its highly romanticized love affair between Anouk Emile and Jean-Louis Trintignant, full of lush color and sufficiently draped beds, hit the American hinterland like wine coolers.

Mr. Lelouch has made quite a few movies since, none so successful. And now he is at work in Arizona and California, making another "A Man and a Woman." In fact, it is to be called "Another Man, Another Woman."

This one will look like a western, but according to Mr. Lelouch, it won't exactly be a western. It begins in France at the time of the Franco-Prussian War and carries its characters—feeling that war—to America.

"America, and the West, was built by the best things that were happening in Europe, such as the 1870 war," Mr. Lelouch said. "It is from that point of view that I am seeing the West from that of a European emigrant."

Genevieve Bujoild will be a Frenchwoman; James Caan a Westerner whom she will meet. Sparks will fly, or at least, a lot of softly tinted color. There will also, Mr. Lelouch said, be one two-minute segment taken from the first film.

Why the title? "It gives an air of a certain ambiguity," the director replied. "It is also a sort of on myself."

Jane Hitchcock, along with Jessica Lange in "The Kong" is the latest in the line of fashion models to be seen in big movie parts. Miss Hitchcock's movie, "Nickelodeon," got frequently tepid reviews. Miss Hitchcock, big-eyed and pretty, showed a comic woosiness. Unfortunately, Ryan O'Neal, all the lines.

In any case, her part was more or less the classic Hollywood break. But her thoughts on it are in the classic tradition.

"For me it was a job," she said. "I'm used to cameras, taking directions, being made up, having my hair done and getting there on time." She has starved been so badly described.

If the big movie chains are the Broadway of New York's film world, and the art houses the Off Broadway, there is a third category that with a grodding and stretching corresponds to Off Broadway.

It is the small group of organizations dedicated to presenting the work of independent and experimental film makers. To call it a group is a condescension. There is a degree of acrimony and mutual interdict. More important, it encompasses a vast ference in structure and purpose, from the comably institutional air of the Whitney Museum's American Filmmakers program, with its emphasis on avant-garde forms, to the proletarian faculty of the Higher Ground Cinema, which specializes in radical political documentary.

"MOREAU...AN EXPANSIVE, WITTY PERFORMANCE THAT DOESN'T STINT ON DETAILS. AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD MOVIE." —Vincent Canby, New York Times

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Spill, not it's

Film: 'Frida Kahlo,' A Mexican Portrait

By VINCENT CANBY

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF Frida Kahlo, which is slightly less than half of the new program at the Film Forum, is an exquisite film of its kind. It's a short, moving, vivid recollection of the life and work of the woman who was Diego Rivera's third wife (as well as his fourth), a painter being recognized in her own right—though she remains largely unknown outside her native Mexico—a being haunted by illness from childhood until she died in 1954 at the age of 44.

The film is the work of Karen and David Crombie, the San Francisco film makers who made the movie 10 years ago, although it is only now receiving its well-deserved New York premiere. It opened yesterday at the Film Forum on a bill with "Chulas Fronteras," Les Blank's 58-minute documentary on Mexican-American music. The program will be seen tonight, tomorrow and Sunday nights at 7:30 o'clock, and at the same time next week, Thursday through Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Crombie evoke Miss Kahlo's life through still photographs, pictures of her paintings and, on the soundtrack, the recorded recollections of people who knew her in Mexico and this country. The Crombies' achievement is to have produced such an emotionally charged film at such a far remove in time from their subject, which is testimony, I suspect, not only to their taste and talent as film makers, but also to the vitality of Miss Kahlo and her work.

The woman they recall had polio as a child and then in her early teens was in an automobile accident in which her back was broken in two places. For the rest of her life, she was in and out of hospitals for operations that never were successful and that, at the end, after the amputation of one leg, left her an invalid unable to paint.

She was, as a friend remembers and as we see in photographs and self-portraits, "almost beautiful," with fine, dark eyes and what appears to be "a single eyebrow" that passed from one side of her face to the other with virtually no break. After meeting Rivera when she was 14 years old, she told a friend that more than anything else she wanted to have his child. At 19 she married him though he was more than 40, and began a life that seems to have been a classic blend of ecstasy and pain. The pain was emotional as well as

Rivera's Wife

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF FRIDA KAHLO, a documentary film by Karen and David Crombie, is featured in the series "The New York Times/John Solo Continental breakfast by Vera Heller."

physical. Rivera, according to these old friends and associates, was a monster and an egomaniac and though he encouraged her painting, he never acknowledged her needs. In 1939 they were divorced, only to remarry a year later.

While Rivera was out decorating public buildings with huge panoramas of the great new Communist society, she was creating small, fantastic paintings of her life, using brilliant, raw colors and realistic but contradictory images of a kind that earned her a reputation as a Surrealist, though critics debate that point.

Having never seen any of her work except in this film, I've no idea where to place it. Within the film, though, these sometimes nightmarish and brutal self-portraits, juxtaposed with photographs of the elegant, handsome woman who painted them, help to create a memorable personality—witty, staunch, full of benign feelings and merciless self-appraisal.

"The Life and Death of Frida Kahlo" runs only 40 minutes, but it is more affecting than most features. "Chulas Fronteras," directed by Mr. Blank, is at heart solemnly picturesque, though the Mex-Tex music it studies is lively enough. Mr. Blank's approach is sincerely appreciative and just a bit condescending, like that of the anthropologist who refuses to panic even as his subjects prepare to put him in a kettle of boiling chicken stock.



Frida Kahlo, central figure of the film at the Film Forum

Breakfast in Bed? No Bother

Room service at home, if only on Sunday mornings, is one of the newer and more civilized innovations around town.

Breakfast in Bed is the creation of the young and energetic Vera Heller who, if called 24 hours in advance, will have someone on your doorstep, somewhat breathless and almost exactly at the appointed hour, bearing a stylish continental breakfast completely intact.

What she sends is a pretty round Chinese wicker basket lined with a red and white gingham checked cloth, holding five croissants, two pieces of fruit, three pats of butter, two portions packs of strawberry jam and orange marmalade from Switzerland, two Darjeeling or Chinese oolong tea bags, two envelopes of Swiss instant coffee, cubes of sugar and a few paper napkins. The recipient does the rest and that includes heating the croissants, making the tea or coffee, then climbing back into bed to enjoy it all.

Only a gastronomical nit-picker might note that the flaky croissants would have been even better if made with more butter and salt, and that three pats of butter were not quite enough for the otherwise generous contents, which is more than enough for the two persons specified.

In general, however, it was a thoroughgoing delight, and the \$5.95 charge did not seem unreasonable considering the service and that one gets to keep both basket and checked napkin.

Miss Heller, who came to this country from Rumania 11 years ago, has always been interested in cooking, most especially the dishes of Hungary and France, and she hopes that this service is a first step toward turning that interest into a profession.

She reports that many people like to send her Sunday morning basket of cheer to friends as a gift, and so



The New York Times/John Solo Continental breakfast by Vera Heller

mail a check in advance along with the order. This has led to some surprises as the often unsuspecting recipients think a delivery has been to the wrong apartment. Only they see the gift card do they their good fortune.

Right now, Miss Heller and she confining their errands of mercy Upper East Side and midtown only an occasional foray down but it is worth calling to see if it accommodate you on a given Sunday. Orders must be placed at least 24 in advance. The telephone number: Breakfast in Bed is 661-0500, and Heller has been faithful about back if a message is left. She is a vacation this holiday weekend will accept orders for next Sunday.

MIMI STEIN

Stone Gods and Rogues

The heathen gods and goddesses reigning throughout the holiday season at the Center for Inter-American Relations, 680 Park Avenue (at 68th Street), are fierce-faced, goggle-eyed and rarely contented.

The gods are Aztec deities represented, along with animals, in stone sculptures. They are believed to be those that were best known to the upper

associated with the pleasures of feasting, gaming and sexual activities. The Aztecs scorned such excesses and tried through such measures as devising ugly gods to curb self-indulgence.

The great strength of this exhibition is in the explanations we gain of the deities and the way of life detailed in the explanation of the stone objects shown. As art objects, these works are less impressive because the concepts incorporated are frequently childlike—broad strokes guided the masons, and the exquisitely chiseled grotesques of, say, Gothic cathedrals aided the talents of these artisans.

Dr. Pasztor points out that it is the medium of stone that is significant in these sculptures since the renderings of the deities are traditional. Actually,

the animal forms and the calendar slabs represent the most imaginative uses of stone. The rattlesnake is depicted in a variety of interesting ways—as a stylized heap of rope or coiled as a column to strike.

Admission to the gallery is \$1. It is open Tuesday through Sunday from noon to 6 P.M. except New Year's Day, when it will be closed.

Several programs have been arranged by the center for young people and adults. Storytelling sessions will be offered at 4 P.M. on Jan. 5, 12, 21, and 28 for children aged 10 or older. A festival for children and their parents will be held at 6 P.M. on Jan. 22, at which there will be a dough-making workshop, a gallery tour, a film and a musical performance. RITA REY

Mime: 'Chip Off Old Munk' For the Young

"A Chip off the Old Munk" is an amusing children's entertainment that the Richard Morse Mime Theater is presenting through Sunday at St. John's Episcopal Church at 224 Waverly Place. Under its quietly friendly influence, the lion does not quite lie down with the fisherman and the fish learn to live with each other.

The fisherman, Tony Curry, winces at the baiting of a hook betraying his tender heart as the fish swims happily around. Rasa Allen is delightful as the crouches and waggles fin-like fingers fore and aft before taking the hook. She flops and tosses very convincingly when landed, and the fisherman is intimidated into giving her artificial respiration and tossing her back. They waved goodbye and, presumably, the fisherman hung up his line forever.

They encountered each other again, as snake charmer and snake. She flickered a serpentine tongue and threatened to strike every time he paused for breath. She gave the snake equivalent of a laugh and he stuck his tongue out angrily at her. She has a wonderful feel for animal imitations and he is at his best while moving in some of the longer-phrased episodes, such as "A Winter Fantasy." He skated with an enchanted snow princess and the illusion of gliding movement was excellent.

In the finale, everything from animal acts to aerialists was included, and the atmosphere of danger and pseudo-danger was very nicely presented. An ending parade was led by the clown, Lee Copenhaver, who brought down the house by being hit in the face with pies—does it ever fall?—and then passed out balloons to all in the audience. The performance is geared to the limited attention span of little ones and moves along at a sprightly pace. DON MCDONAGH

Chelsea Center to Stage 'Crazy Locomotive'

The Chelsea Theater Center will present the English language premiere of "The Crazy Locomotive," a comedy by the Polish writer-painter-philosopher Stanislaw Witkiewicz, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music from Jan. 18 through Feb. 13 at Manhattan's Theater Four.

The script was translated by Daniel Gerould and C. S. Durer. The play, which is being directed by Des McAnuff, will be staged like a 1930's gangster movie. Douglas Schmidt has designed the scenery, depicting a moving locomotive.

Mr. Witkiewicz was a major participant in the European avant-garde movement before he committed suicide in 1939. The Chelsea presented another of his plays, "The Water Hen" during its 1971-72 season. "The Crazy Locomotive" is the Chelsea's third offering of the season. The cast includes Peter Bartlett, Joseph Palmieri, Glenn Close, Garnett Smith, Mark Hampton and Lin Shaye.



Seated Standard Bearer at Inter-American Center

classes from A.D. 1200 to 1521, in what is called the Late Post Classic period, the era just before the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Despite the destruction wrought by the European conquerors, thousands of Aztec idols and the written descriptions of their meanings survive. Nevertheless, exhibitions of such work have been relatively rare, especially in recent years when public museums and private collectors concentrated more on earlier pre-Columbian cultures.

Of the more than 70 examples of such Aztec stone statuary displayed at this gallery, most have been hidden from public view in the basements and storage rooms of New York City museums. The exhibition is aimed at reacquainting the public with the art of Mexico's pre-Hispanic civilization.

It was organized by Esther Pasztor, an associate professor of art history and archeology at Columbia University, with the assistance of Gordon Ekholm of the American Museum of Natural History, Anna Roosevelt of the Museum of the American Indian, Michael Kan of the Brooklyn Museum and Julie Jones of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the lending institutions.

Creation and Destruction. The Aztec works were in most cases acquired in Mexico in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. But the recent scholarship redefining reasons for their creation, use and destruction will be new to many amateur archeologists and history buffs. The knowledge of the Aztec people and society is capitalized for viewers in a well-designed catalogue and in the wall labels and individual descriptions of each stone figure, calendar stone and liturgical object.

What is explained here, for example, is why the Aztecs seemed to dwell on death and the horrors of life, relishing what is terrifying and incorporating fear into their religious rites. For one thing, the Aztecs never felt they achieved what the Toltecs before them had, and they were thus intimidated and self-conscious. They lashed out with fear, and their insistence that they were doomed was never eased.

What resulted were gods that add up to a rogues' gallery of grinning faces—even the agricultural deities were stern and sullen, and the wind gods, whose breath swept the ground and ushered in the rains, were encumbered by horrendous mouth masks that give them duckbills or monkey or crocodile snouts.

Gods displayed here with fantastic headresses shaped like corn, temples, huns with tassels or feathers and flowers were joyless, even male deities

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April 1977

Pop Life | John Rockwell

10 Favorite Disks of 1976 and Why They Were Picked

POP-10 LISTS require no justification. The following is a list of the 10 best long-playing pop records of 1976. What that means is, first, pop-rock-folk-country-soul of the likely to make the main sales charts. It does include classical, jazz, purist folk or anything else, however worthy, that didn't at least have a shot at commercial success.

That hardly means that these were the most popular records of 1976; No. 2 on my list sold 100,000 copies. What it means is that within those ad outlines, these were the records I enjoyed most and held up best on repeated hearings. There has been no attempt to include at least one record in each of the principal pop sub-genres. There is no disco record this year, for instance, although a couple of Stevie Wonder's songs could conceivably be danced to in a disco. There are also greatest-hits packages, even when a lot of the material on such packages hadn't been released before, as with "Abba's Greatest Hits."

Finally, some almost-but-not-quites. First of all, on the list, Peter Allen's "Thought by Exits." Also, in no particular order, the Rolling Stones' "Black and Blue," "Has Mokey" with the Holy Modal Rounders and assorted allies, Jaff's "Wired," Rod Stewart's "A Night on the Town," Aerosmith's "Rocks" and Paul McCartney's "Sings Over America" compendium.

1. Stevie Wonder's "Songs in the Key of Life" (Atlantic 9172). No question about the top spot. Wonder's two LPs and a bonus 45 constitute an overflowing collection of musical inspiration, simultaneously the most important and the most entertaining album of the year. And that combination is what great popular art is all about.
2. "Anna and Kate McGarrigle" (Warner Brothers 2882). The McGarrigle sisters are Canadian, though Kate, who is married to Loudon Wainwright 3d, lives in New York State. This record as recorded last year and released early this year did not go anywhere, partly because Kate's pregnancy prevented a tour. But their record got critical raves, and the sisters' live performances later the year won rapture in England. They have a new album due soon and should tour in America when it is released, so maybe they'll catch on commercially at last. In the meantime this folkish but disk was the most charming, purely beautiful and sentimentally moving record of 1976.



Stevie Wonder
An overflowing collection of musical inspiration

3. Joni Mitchell's "Hejira" (Asylum 7E-1087). This may not be as entertaining as it is elevating, but as a serious, haunting piece of work, it knows few equals in pop music. And for all its many other beauties, it has one song, "Amelia," that will insure it a place in pop-music history. Miss Mitchell is an acquired taste for some, but there is no better form than this record in which to acquire it.

4. Linda Ronstadt's "Hasten Down the Wind" (Asylum 7E-1072). Miss Ronstadt is the most commercially successful woman performer in music at the moment, and this haunting collection hasn't hurt her status any. Nearly everybody responds to the sheer impact of her huge, vibrant low soprano. Some people find her reliance on ballads a little mopey and her singing in general too foursquare and dutiful; for them the recent greatest hits collection is probably a better buy. But this album is a better guide to Miss Ronstadt's sensibility, with its sad, evocative concentration on the mysteries of love.

5. Graham Parker's "Howlin' Wind" (Mercury SRM-1-1095). Mr. Parker is the white rhythm-and-blues-revival artist of the year. His music is cast in the mold of the early Rolling Stones, with his own gritty vocals and his band's irresistibly infectious rocking. But Mr. Parker is no slavish nostalgist, and his songs not only refresh the idiom with inventive twists but also concern themselves

thematically with ideas far beyond early rhythm and blues staples.

6. Bob Marley and the Wailers "Live" (I.L.P.S. 9376). Some find this disk too turgid and rock-oriented for reggae. But it captures the hypnotic, trance-like state of a reggae concert superbly, and actually the music has a tough urgency that seems compelling indeed. The rapt version of "No Woman, No Cry" is alone worth the price of the disk.

7. Melanie's "Photograph" (Atlantic SD 18190). Melanie is apparently so locked into her Goody Two Shoes, "Brand New Key" image that this sophisticated, cabaret-oriented record hasn't caught on commercially. But it's still a remarkable disk, for all its unevenness and occasional miscalculations. Melanie has an amazing voice, husky and heartbroken, and her composing and phrasing are those of a major artist.

8. Bob Seger's "Night Moves" (Capitol ST-11557). Mr. Seger has been a Midwestern rock favorite for a decade, but 1976 was the year that maybe saw the beginning of his national emergence. First, there was a well-received live album. And then came this winning studio effort, in which Mr. Seger's fervent singing (you have to go to Rod Stewart or Paul Rodgers to hear the likes) is backed on the first side by his own Silver Bullet Band and on side two by a lively group of session men from Muscle Shoals, Ala. The songs themselves have the secret of all great rock—they stick close to the basics of the themes and the musical style without sounding backward-looking or derivative.

9. "The Modern Lovers" (Home of the Hits HH-1910). Two records by Jonathan Richman and the Modern Lovers came out in 1976, and both were delightful. This is the first with the original band, recorded mostly in 1971 and by Warner Brothers in Los Angeles under John Cale's direction. It's an amazing, bizarre record, art-punk primitivism five years before its time. Mr. Richman is a novelty item, perhaps, but so arresting that he disarms most doubts.

10. Blue Oyster Cult's "Agents of Fortune" (Columbia PC-3416). Blue Oyster Cult with its conceptual pretensions, Nazi regalia and screaming, heavy-metal onslaughts, has always been caught awkwardly between the teen market and in-crowd favoritism. This record, softer and smoother than its predecessors, isn't so much a sellout as artistic good sense. It reveals the extraordinary talents of the band without undercutting its ominous impact.

As a footnote, one might consider briefly what happened to the artists on this writer's 1975 top-10 list. Bruce Springsteen, No. 1, is locked in a painful legal struggle with his manager and has been prevented from recording a follow-up record. Patti Smith, No. 2, put out an album that didn't live up to its predecessor, although she remains a fascinating performer—and contributes to the No. 10 album on the 1976 list. Linda Ronstadt, 1975's No. 3, actually made a better album in 1976 than in 1975, but had stiffer competition at the top. Bob Dylan, the 1975 No. 4, put out a raucous live-tour album. The Who, No. 5, didn't issue a record in 1976, nor did Neil Young, No. 6, although his joint disk with Stephen Stills had its throwaway charms. Bob Marley, No. 7, held pretty steady. The Band, No. 8, spent 1976 retiring. Neither Toots and the Maytals, No. 9, nor Roxxy Music, No. 10, matched their 1975 successes.

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—Jack Kroll, Newsweek

Variety Is the Norm For Elizabeth Keen

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Choreography has no boundaries for Elizabeth Keen, whose dance company runs a week-long run Sunday at 8 P.M. at the American Theater Laboratory, 219 West 19th Street. The gamut of themes to the dances her new program will be typically ad in "The Last Snack." Miss Keen is on television commercials, while 3 of her dancers take off their ties, "Theme and Variations" is a typically inspired piece that presents lineage of the curtsy and the bow. "Snow Tonight" probes romantic riffs in a ballroom setting. Yet for Miss Keen, dancing has never been restricted just to dancers. Lately, a onetime Radcliffe student has been high demand as a choreographer for

actors, particularly in Shakespearean productions. And she can also be found tracing the history of women's undergarments—from the corset to panty-bose—in choreography for a history industrial show.

The range of Miss Keen's activities was illustrated this summer. At the American Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Conn., she choreographed the actors' movement in "A Winter's Tale" and "As You Like It." She also created the dances for Arnold Wesker's "The Kitchen" by John Housman's Acting Company. She did an industrial show. She performed with her own modern-dance troupe, the Elizabeth Keen Dance Company, and she also choreographed an outdoor dance-drama in Tahlequah, Okla., about the history of the Cherokee Indians, entitled "The Trail of Tears."

Choreography for the Theater

Miss Keen is not the first choreographer to do industrials; among her predecessors have been Alwin Nikolais. Nor is she the only choreographer to work with actors. Yet at present she is unique in that she is a still-active dancer consistently choreographing for major theatrical directors. These have included Michael Kahn, John Dexter, Arvin Brown, Robert Kalin and also John Pasquin, for Joseph Papp's production of "The Comedy of Errors."

The link between Miss Keen's work in the theater and the kind of often-experimental choreography that she gives the dancers in her own company is clear. It all boils down to a sense of style. Unlike many modern-dance choreographers, she does not have a readily identifiable movement vocabulary that is her signature. Instead, she turns to the movement idiom that best serves the idea she wants to express in a piece.

"I find this related to my work in the theater where you need a style of movement suitable both to the period of the production and the concept of the director," Miss Keen said. "For instance, I did the mime for the play-within-the-play in 'Hamlet' for two directors—Arvin Brown at Long Wharf and John Dexter at the American Shakespeare Festival—and in each case it looked totally different. Each director outlined what he wanted in terms of style.

"In my dances, when I work on a dance, I am working from an idea and I try to find what suits that idea in terms of movement and sound."

The result has been that Miss Keen is called eclectic. One Keen dance work rarely resembles another. Summer Camp to Juilliard

"I try not to repeat," she declared. "I can go from the realistic to the abstract. I don't worry about one piece being consistent with another. But I want consistency as a style within a piece itself. In this way, I think theater has affected the whole way I look at style in dance."

Music: Master Eclectic in the Kitchen

David Mahler's concert at the Kitchen on Wednesday kept one guessing about most of its duration. Mr. Mahler, who is music director of the 1/2 gallery in Seattle, ran the gamut from theatrical or performance pieces piano solos to electronic music to songlike vocal compositions to unshod country-and-western and pop music.

The ability of a composer-performer to shift easily from one idiom or genre to another has been one of the more recent developments among younger composers of the avant-garde. It seems to be coming along a kind of counterbalance to the at-times obsessive concentration on a few related musical areas that characterizes some slightly older avant-garde composers. The danger is that exploring all the avenues that are open to him, the composer may lose bearings.

The focus of Mr. Mahler's work seems to be his own influences and sensibility, for in spite of his program's extreme eclecticism, his presence lent the evening a certain unity of intent. He saluted John Phillip Sousa and Charles Ives and when he accompanied his plain-spoken singing and unadorned vocal timbre led up rustic images of middle America.

His original country-and-western songs, which he sang while accompanying himself on the piano, were direct emotional with lovely melodies chord progression and without a trace of condescension. Rather than orb elements of popular idiom into self-consciously arty collage, Mr. Mahler simply works in the idiom, letting most of his fellow composers in New York probably have never thought of doing.

Mr. Mahler's program became tedious only during its most conventional section, a long semiotic work for orchestra "Illinois Sleep," which actually set several audience members to ring.

ROBERT PALMER



Elizabeth Keen, choreographer
Romantic yearnings in a ballroom setting

modern-dance lessons from the age of 8 at the Adelphi College Children's Theater. There was further study in the Delcroze system with Mita Rom ballet at the School of American Ballet and Martha Graham's technique at the Juilliard Preparatory Division while she was attending Huntington High School, preparing for college.

At Radcliffe, however, she had had her moment of truth. "I remember studying in Widener Library, sneaking out to the deserted halls and dancing," she said. "It was when I wasn't dancing that I suddenly realized how important it was to me. So after my sophomore year, I transferred to Barnard to be closer to dance in New York City."

After having graduated with a major in the history of religion, she danced with companies led by Paul Taylor, Mary Anthony, James Waring, Helen Tamiris and Daniel Nagrin. Along the way, she also obtained a Masters of Arts degree in dance from Sarah Lawrence to help her teach. "I had found that as a dancer, I still had to work as a market research analyst for \$2 an hour. My father tapped me on the shoulder and suggested that if I taught dance, I could get \$10 an hour."

Like many dancers and choreogra-

phers, Miss Keen sees dance as an art of self-discovery. In the 1980's she was associated with the Judson Dance Theater, which spawned an avant-garde that frequently used nondancers.

Today, she remarked, "I don't feel my work reflected the Judson interests. It was too formalist for me. But what I liked about the Judson people was their very refreshing cross of ideas. They were not held down to one boring vocabulary."

To Miss Keen, the core of her work lies in its dependence upon movement. "In all my pieces," she said, "it's the movement I build upon. What I mean is you couldn't say the same in words, or in paint. It's very much a dance."

This is true, she insists, even if she uses words as in "The Last Snack." She explained: "There is a bit of erotica here in a duet, but it's part of the look I'm trying to take at commercials. With all the constant messages on television on how to achieve perfection and have a happier sex life, there's got to be some connection between the way legal advertising plays up sex and the boom now in pornography."

All of the company's Theater Lab performances are at 8 P.M. from Sunday through Jan. 9. Tickets are \$3.50. For information: call 924-0077.

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The City Will Ring In the

Restaurants

That's Not Only the Famous

WHEN APPROACHING a restaurant that has the La Grenouille's reputation as a meeting place for the fashionable and the famous, anyone with the slightest tendency to skepticism might well be braced for disappointment. It really is what it is cracked up to be: a place where you can expect to receive the same high quality and impeccably prepared food as you would expect to receive at a restaurant that is as famous as La Grenouille's. After three recent visits, I can report that La Grenouille continues to live up to its high standards of service and food.

When you enter the restaurant, you are greeted by the familiar and the unknown. The unknown is the seating arrangement. The faces you know you can see appear in the front dining room, what like a narrow passageway that leads to the larger back room. The front area is the more visible, it proved fortifiable, precisely because it was smaller, and more heavily trafficked by diners coming from the front bar to the back room.

When the outback is preferable. There sure, a few really bad corners in this city at these prices the management could eliminate the tables in them, but in New York you are asking for more than you can get.

The service is gorgeous, a decorating feat accomplished with distracting gimmicks or complicated details. A pale gold light seems to glow walls that are almost exactly the shade of the signature cream of pea soup, potage

of velvet banquettes, starchily white silk lampshades and spectacular bouquets—unmistakably French in the use of combinations such as white roses, peonies, roses and alky bare branches—in an infinity of mirrors.

The kitchen is as seriously attended as the front area. The hors d'oeuvres displayed on feet at the entrance taste every bit as good as they look, which is saying a lot. The menu includes a delicate sliced avocado roast shrimp in a light tomato-mayonnaise dressing, garlic-touched terrine de canard omelette.

The eggs perfectly poached so that firm white yolks remained runny, were dyed aspic, only a bit too glassy. What

Mimi Sheraton

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 What the stars mean:
 (None) Fair to poor
 * Good
 ** Very good
 *** Excellent
 **** Extraordinary
 These ratings are based on the reviewer's reaction to food and price in relation to comparable establishments.

is called saucisson d'Arles, really an Italian-style salami, was sliced almost transparently thin to cover an entire dinner plate and had exactly the right flavor balance among garlic, pepper, fat and pork. Just about the same was true of the coarse saucisson chaud, with its vinaigrette-dressed potato salad. Soups are exceptionally good at La Grenouille, if a little less than hot.

Lighter luncheon entrées here seem to surpass the heavier meat dishes one might consider at night: making the midday meal a shade more satisfactory. Few dishes in this city could compare with the lunch-time coquilles St. Jacques à la nage, the tiny scallops poached in a court bouillon that is then bound with cream and seasoned with a little white wine. Julienne strips of carrots and celery add color, texture and very fresh flavor.

Both brains and sweetbreads are carefully braised or sautéed. The omelette Bressanne was an extravaganza, with its filling of chicken in a tomato-cream sauce and its final gratinating, even if the omelette itself was a bit toughened in the process, almost as though it had been prepared in a Teflon-lined pan.

Dinner for four one night resulted in two excellent entrées and two that were mildly disappointing. Grenouilles Provençales were about as beautifully done as they can be, with the tiniest frogs' legs dry-sautéed in a properly garlic-rich butter dressing. The escalope de veau Vallée d'Auge came as snow-white, fork-tender veal cutlets in a silken cream sauce sprightly with Calvados.

The two meat dishes that lacked character were kidneys that were tough and in a bland sauce, and the plat du jour, a roast leg of veal that needed herbs, seasoning and a much richer pan gravy.

On another evening, the batting average was higher. Broiled quail, slightly charred outside, but pink and tender inside, profited from a red hot diable sauce, and the plat du jour, a combination of rack and saddle of lamb, was better than the veal, though

perhaps still somewhat short of spectacular. Garnishes for the main courses on this second dinner were exceptional—a gossamer creamed purée of green beans with the lamb, and an artichoke bottom filled with a savory mushroom duxelles with the squash. So was a salad of silvered endive and watercress in one of the city's few properly balanced vinaigrette dressings, which was long on oil, short on vinegar, as it should be.

Most desserts were infamously good—a Mont Blanc of chestnuts prepared for the holiday season, an intensely chocolate mousse and, best of all, a soufflé, half chocolate, the other half Grand Marnier. An apricot tart fell short of the others, but the homemade butter cookies were almost good enough to make up for other shortcomings.

Through it all, service was friendly, courteous, prompt and genuinely concerned.

But there was one big distraction from total enjoyment. As light, delicate and delicious as the food is, it still falls short of being sensational, with that particular depth, texture and richness of flavor that linger in the memory.

Expensive as this place may be, the prices do permit flexibility when ordering. On one occasion we asked for some saucisson with the assorted hors d'oeuvres and got a whole extra plateful, for which we were not charged.

Another time we asked to share an entrée—the cloudlike fish dumplings, quenelles de brochet, gratinéed in a white wine and cream sauce—as an appetizer, and they were served to us without an additional charge on the \$28.75 table d'hôte dinner, which does not, however, include coffee.

And if you have never seen filet of apple, this is the place to visit. An apple served as a dessert to a neighboring table was brought out whole in a huge crystal bowl of crushed ice, to be peeled, sliced and seeded by the captain and all but red bite by bite to the man who ordered it all at no extra charge since the apple counted as the dinner dessert.

A la carte: New York City's official greeter, Francis T.P. Plimpton, said recently to the visiting Mayor of Vienna, Leopold Gratz, that New York and Vienna had a lot in common, but that this city lacked anything like the Austrian capital's Sacher torte. The comment raised the ire of the German-born Dieter Schorner, pastry chef at Le Perigord-Park, 575 Park Avenue.

"I saw this as a challenge I would like to dispute," he said in a note, and with that note came his creation—gâteau chocolate à la New York. Certainly, it outshined the Sacher torte. It consisted of a huge round shell of bittersweet chocolate encasing alternate layers of cinnamon- and nutmeg-flavored chocolate sponge cake and ganache, a thick, almost mousse-like filling of chocolate cooked with heavy sweet cream. The whole creation was headed with rum, and altogether irresistible. It is a standard on the dessert menu at this restaurant. The verdict here was definitely, "Sacher torte, move over."

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Art: Quality and Acrobatics in Prints of T

By JOHN RUSSELL

PRINT BOOMS come and go. Your kindly neighborhood centenarian can tell you of the time when in England a mezzotint engraving after an 18th-century English portrait could have cost you almost as much as the portrait itself.

That didn't last long, but it should be kept in mind when we consider the hull market in prints that has tempted so many artists to go into printmaking, so many inexperienced distributors to try to market them and so many collectors to be parted from their money with only the vaguest idea that prints have a history and that history takes quite some time to master.

In these matters the museum should be the guardian of standards. It can no more entirely exclude bad art than a public library can exclude bad books, but at very least it should stand for a preliminary sifting by people who know what they are doing.

The two shows are not, of course, comparable in any strict sense. What we see at Brooklyn is a panorama whisked into being by Gene Baro. As an ensemble, it has no past and no future, but it does indicate how the American print world looked to an experienced observer at a particular moment in time.

At the Modern, what we see is a triennial supplement to a major permanent collection. (It represents a mere 5 percent of the total intake, by the way.) Everything in it has been acquired and not lent. The prints come in many sizes. Some are small enough to hold in the hand. Others, like Richard Estes's panoramic storefronts, seem in retrospect to be almost as large as the scenes they portray.

So it should not amaze us if there is a certain amount of high-gloss merchandising in this show. There are also some technical acrobatics that lead nowhere in particular and just a whiff here and there of Biedermeier garb.

'European Masters,' A Show and an Era

By HILTON KRAMER

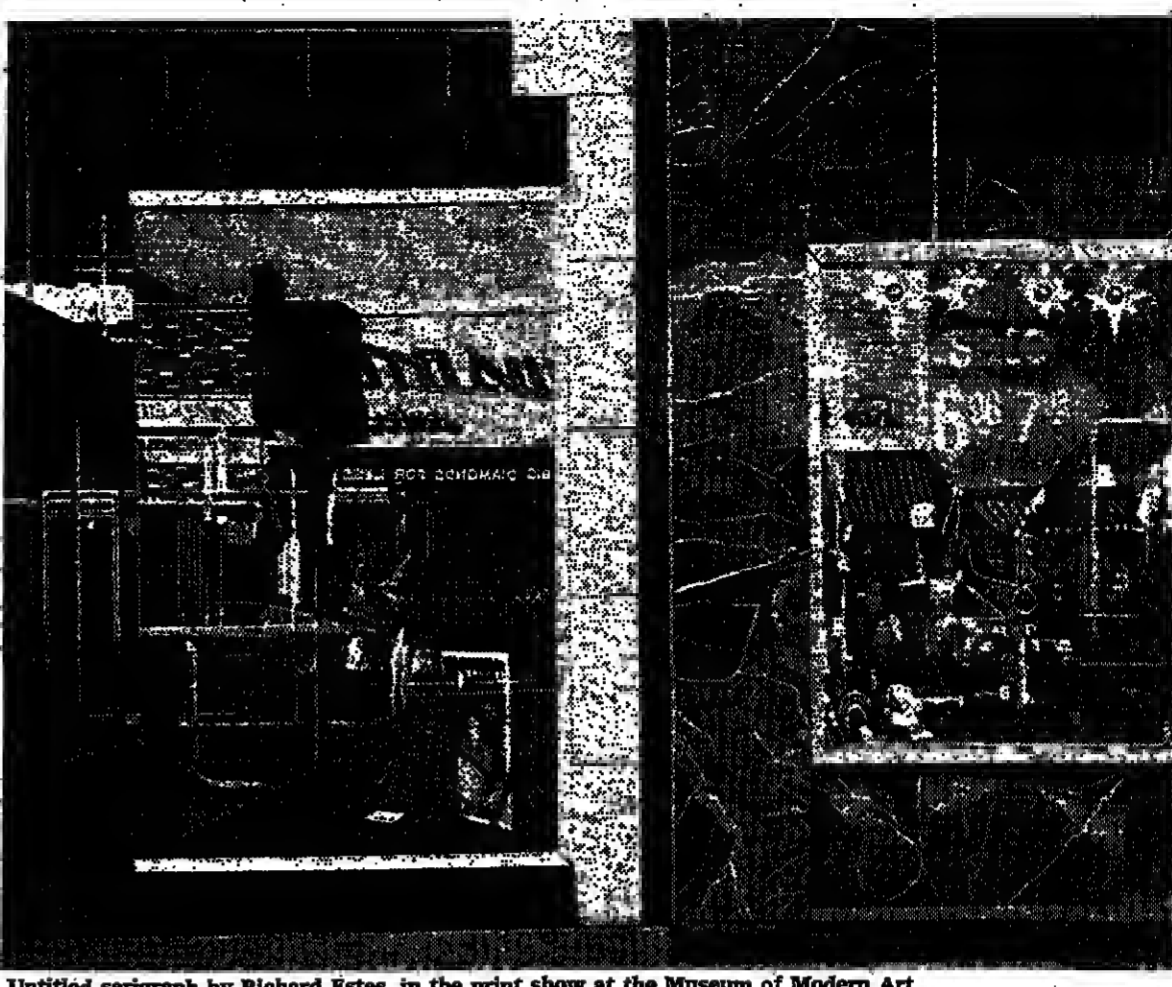
FOR WELL OVER a quarter of a century, one of the special pleasures of the New York art scene has been the seasonal survey of modern European masters at the Sidney Janis Gallery.

Often the works are small. Sometimes they are even unfamiliar. Some are on loan from great museum collections, some come from private collectors, and some come from the gallery's own storeroom.

The new "European Masters" show, now freshly installed at 6 West 57th Street (through Jan. 15), fully sustains the high level established in the earlier exhibitions in the series.

As always in these shows, it is the School of Paris that is given the largest share of attention. Picasso is represented by one of his greatest still-life paintings from the First World War period — the Cubist "Still Life," with its dazzling Pointillist passages.

Fauvism itself is represented by a small exquisite waterfront scene by Derain, from 1905, and other aspects of the School of Paris are to be found in a great early Cubist painting by Braque and a series of paintings and drawings by Léger.



Untitled serigraph by Richard Estes, in the print show at the Museum of Modern Art

outset by a monotype of Milton Avery. The scurrying marks on the paper differ radically from Avery's practice in oils, and yet there is no mistaking either his gamut of color or his distinctive way of summarizing his subject.

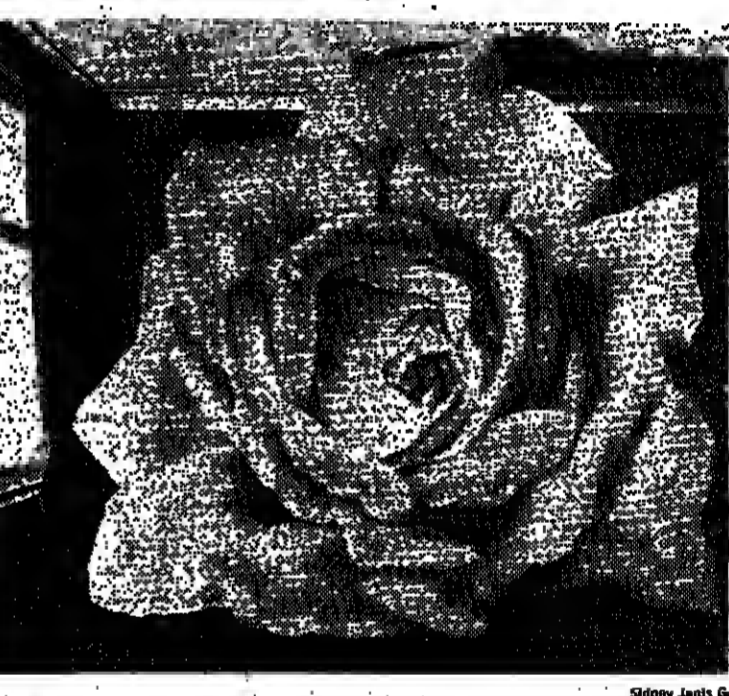
Another first-rate acquisition is Mondrian's etching of the church at Winterwijk. It was created in 1898, when Mondrian was still struggling to find his way in art and in his religious beliefs.

The museum also did well to get the Felix Vallotée print series that bears the collective title "Well, That's War." World War I was the war in question, but there is a hideous kinship among all prewar wars.

detail produced plates that are as timeless as Goya's.

"When in doubt, raid the library" is sound advice for any print department. The history of the illustrated book runs parallel to the history of the print.

A key Modern Museum example of this is Richard Huelsenbeck's 1916 "Phantastisches Gebet," which was illustrated by Jean Arp. At that time Arp still used his German forename "Hans," and it so happened that his blunt and roughly printed plates foreshadow many of the images for which he was to become famous.



Magritte's "Tomb of Whistlers" The final exhibition of its type

Bridge: A Transfer Bid on 2d Led Is Swedish Development

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

In North America, the introduction of transfer bids at the level of two in responding to one no-trump is rightly credited to Oswald Jacoby.

Some Swedish experts use such transfers when the no-trump bid is an overall rather than an opening bid, and this worked well on the diagrammed deal played recently in an international Swiss teams play in the Netherlands.

North was Per-Olof Sundelin, one of the most popular Swedish stars, and his response of two diamonds promised length in hearts.

South correctly placed his partner with a singleton or void in diamonds, and made an imaginative and dramatic leap to six hearts.

This last factor proved vital. Without the opening bid, six hearts would be a very poor proposition in the circumstances it was a virtual lay-down with an expert at the helm.

East won the diamond king, and led his singleton trump. South drew trumps, throwing diamonds from his hand, and cashed three spade winners.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and answers

As South had foreseen at 11 East could not stand the 16 dummy. To keep his diamond had to throw a club, and Nilis threw the diamond queen, fin clubs and brought home the

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page

Books of The Times

By JOHN LEONARD

ARTIST IN THE WHITE HOUSE. The private diary of President Eisenhower's special assistant for science and technology. By George B. Kistiakowsky. Introduction by Charles S. Maier. 448 pp. Harvard University Press, \$15.

HIS EXCELLENT introduction to this long, important and rather depressing book, Charles S. Maier, an associate professor of history at Duke University, speaks of the late 1950's—just after Sputnik—as a technological inferno—averaging about 50 of age and having "moved beyond the traditionally brief decades as the researchers to serve more as technicians and administrators." He writes: "A certain camaraderie united them: a common participation in the public ambience of the Manhattan Project or the M.I.T. Radiation Laboratory service on one of the military's summer studies. . . . If the Oppenheimer experience had deeply hurt participants, they were still to presume that the alliance between their long-term research efforts and the aspirations of the United States world power was logical, defended, meritorious."

What did these scientists do in the White House, again, is very to the point. They suggested a plausible alternative to the behavior that might be controlled by various arrangements that would be negotiated politically. He says, "Such information was confused with the answering of questions. But the new scientific panels could only multiply or frame them more intelligently could not resolve them."

From July, 1959 until January, 1961, George B. Kistiakowsky—Ukrainian-born Harvard professor of chemistry, incidentally, veteran of the Russian Army and the Los Alamos project—served as President Eisenhower's special assistant for science and technology and was the father of the Science Advisory Committee and of the Federal Panel for Science and Technology. He is simultaneously concerned with the immediate range of ballistic missile development, radioactive strontium in the space program, arms contamination, cranberries, Federal Reserve, U-2 overflights and, most recent, negotiations for a nuclear arms treaty.

ough it all, he kept an amazingly diary, from the pre-press brief at 7:30 A.M. to the martini before the Cosmos Club to the dinner and after-dinner speeches. "body who was anybody in American history is here, from Edward the father of the H-bomb to H. L. Hunt, the father of the Polaris, not to mention Eisenhower, Richard M. Nixon, Maurice H. Allen, W. Dulles, Nikita S. Khrushchev, Charles de Gaulle, Chiang Kai-shek and our newly designated Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, about Mr. Kistiakowsky has some reasons. He wishes he had more of "his" eye—we hear these people, ever see them, and there are no graphs—one couldn't ask for a

more conscientious diarist or a better editing job. Whether Mr. Kistiakowsky is sitting in on meetings of the Limited War Panel, the Arms Limitation Panel, the Continental Air Defense Panel, the Radiation Council or the National Security Council, we know exactly what the argument is about, who cares which way and why. We learn how much Eisenhower thought of de Gaulle (a "psychopath") and Joseph Alsop ("about the lowest form of animal life on earth"), and how little Mr. Kistiakowsky thought of Dr. Teller, Mr. Stans, Mr. Dulles, John A. McCone (then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission) and Arthur S. Flemming (then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare).

Eisenhower is portrayed as an intelligent if not terribly hard-working President, dedicated to peace and perhaps more comfortable in the pursuit of it after John Foster Dulles was no longer around. Policy making is portrayed in all its staggering complexities, technical uncertainties, bureaucratic bloodlettings and political compromises, as well as the immense waste of time involved when a Francis Gary Powers drops in to wreck a summit meeting. Mr. Kistiakowsky is portrayed as a man not much afflicted with self-doubts, jostling down the various flatteries that came his way, enjoying every perk of office except speechmaking.

Mr. Kistiakowsky says now that he says himself "as a technician whose task it was to execute the general policies set by my superiors," and then in the course of his service grew skeptical about some of the policies, "especially those of the Pentagon." That is like weeds: there is always another of them. A scientist, a real scientist, is supposed to be skeptical. But one wonders whether his experience shouldn't have suggested to him another sort of skepticism. What, for instance, was he doing when he went around talking to Republican women's clubs, worrying about how to paper over the weakness of the Administration's position, urging the President to "include cranberry sauce on his Christmas menu . . . in view of the public turmoil" over contaminants?

It is depressing that a man as intelligent as Mr. Kistiakowsky can look back on this fascinating 15-year-old journal and not see that on almost every page he was playing politics; that his principal, or his constituency was not the nation, but a particular President who thrillingly called him "George"; that an Arthur Flemming earned his ridicule because an Arthur Flemming worried more about the dangers of using a sex hormone to accelerate the growth of poultry and cattle than he did about the domestic political consequences of offending farmers and the meat industry. Mr. Kistiakowsky is in a permanent twitch about what the Congressional Democrats might do. It is not a disinterested, scientific twitch.

Of course, the honeymoon of science and government is over. It ended during the Vietnam War, when many scientists came to question "the aspirations of the United States as a world power." A necessary skepticism, it seems to me, would ask at what point a scientist in the White House becomes more of a White House apparatus and less of a scientist.



Locks from Iran at the Gray Art Gallery

Antiques Rita Reif

IN WESTERN culture, keys but not locks have always had great significance. References abound from Shakespeare to Dickens's Scrooge; and then there is the practice of presenting keys of the city to honored guests. In the middle East, however, locks—not keys—are potent with meaning.

This fact will come as no surprise to those who have visited the bazaars of Teheran or Isfahan. But for those of us who have not, there is a remarkable exhibition, "Locks from Iran: Pre-Islamic to 20th Century," that will prove even more informative.

Most of the 483 examples shown at the Gray Art Gallery, New York University, 33 Washington Place at Washington Square East, are padlocks, dating back as much as 16 centuries. The exhibition, which will remain through Jan. 12, is being circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. The gallery is open Tuesday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., except today when it will be closed for New Year's Eve.

Likened to Persian Weaving
The show is, in fact, full of provocative figural and abstract designs demonstrating the same level of sophistication that we have become familiar with in Persian weaving, ancient glass and the pottery of early Islam. The lock mechanisms are ingenious, too, and match in excellence the sculptural forms and decorative embellishments. Indeed, many of these animal, bird, fish, anthropomorphic and floral designs—especially the oldest—are reminiscent in craftsmanship of the jewelry and hardware of the ancient Egyptians and the Sicylians.

Locks were made by hand in Iran and almost everywhere through the 19th century, when imported machine-made devices began to eliminate the need for such craft. The vast number made and used by Iranians however, satisfied far more than their need for securing boxes, chests, doors and cupboards. Locks were talismans to ward off evil to insure happiness, to ease problems in pregnancy and to help unmarried women find husbands.

Some communities, including Kerend, a large village near Kermanshah, were dominated by masters of such metalwork, much of which was fabricated to satisfy certain psychological needs or to be worn in religious rituals. Today, the locksmiths and their children there have switched to making knives and sugar-coke cutters.

According to Ferris Tanavoli, the Iranian sculptor who organized this show, using selections primarily from his own 15-year-old collection, he had great difficulty finding people who could discuss the dying craft. It was necessary, he said, to travel to remote villages, where elderly people could reconstruct the craft scene and explain its superstitious and religious implications.

Mr. Tanavoli's fascination with locks goes back to his childhood. "I was the locksmith of the neighborhood," he recalled, adding that his sculptures are strongly influenced by locks. His mod-

ern bronzes—50 of them—are also on view in an adjoining art gallery. Most are abstract studies, ranging in size from a few inches to 12 feet in height and are suggestive of locks, calligraphy and other traditional Islamic forms.

Although most of the locks on view are of iron or steel, some designs are of solid gold, as in the case of the lock from the Holy Shrine at Masbad and the padlock from the Imperial Bank. Others are made with bits of precious jewels, usually an indication that the locks were made for shrines.

But from the smallest—the size of a pistachio nut—to the largest—more than a foot long—the vigor of the design is undeniable. The goats, water buffaloes, horses and lions, whether boldly wrought with arched legs and loops for heads or etched with some features, the suggestions of manes and a coat of calligraphy, are invariably taut and appear set to spring. One such 16th-century lion, its rear legs bent in readiness, has its tail up and curved against the arm of the lock.

Stylized studies—a nightingale that is overly plump and has a shrunken head, a lion with scalloped back paws and a scalloped mouth, a two-headed dragon that provokes more giggles than terror—are superbly wrought.

Most in Working Order
Virtually every lock on view is in working order, Mr. Tanavoli reported. He explained that there were a variety of types—barbed spring locks, helical spring locks, those with top shackles, cylinder-type combinations that are rolled to open and many that are opened with as many as three keys. It is the combination locks that were, he said, innovative in the 13th century and are the basis for the combination locks found, for instance, on padlocks and luggage today.

Every effort has been made in the Plexiglass-framed displays to organize the locks to show the evolution and to group similar forms for close scrutiny. It is in every way a superior presentation. And the catalogue is superbly scholarly, thanks to the sculptor's work, research—and articulate, thanks to the assistance of Sarah Sherrill, a writer who specializes in period textiles and rugs.

The impact of the show lingers long—more because of the quality of the decorative excellence of the locks than because of the strangeness of the society that produced them. Indeed it is gruesome to realize that some Iranians wore locks pinching their skin in penitence and that others made it a habit to attach a lock to the grill of a mosque to convey a wish. But it is not the customs and fears that will secure a special place in the history of decorative design for Iranian hardware. It is the extraordinary achievement of the metalworkers who succeeded admirably in imbuing their creations with function and the meaning of the people who would use them without overstating either the decoration or the use to which they would be put. That, in most cases, adds up to masterworks.

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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ACROSS
1 Idea series
2 Delicious
3 Probaten
4 Relative of curate
5 Academy rookie
6 Sharif
7 Minutes
8 Normal wear
9 Crat candidate
10 Aiking 1's perch
11 Suda's relative
12 Shape's graders
13 Go bragh"
14 Literary monogram
15 Imbibe noisily
16 Tuzzars for oreros
17 Basic: Abbr.
18 Surden
19 Mine entrance
20 Lady of Lammemoor
21 Metallic elements: Abbr.
22 TO
23 (precisely)
24 Kind of spaniel
25 "It's" to
26 "I'll . . ."
27 Remingway
28 Urban enclave
29 At an unknown date
30 Days
31 Satan's work
32 Restaurant owner
33 Branch, in Avila
34 Actress Patricia
35 Weighted down
36 Use the scissors

DOWN
1 After-dinner item
2 Celebes ox
3 Brits: Prefix
4 Parts of
5 Footprints
6 Animal tracks
7 African grasses
8 Plant fuel
9 Big-board monogram
10 Kind of apple pie
11 Tlingit symbol
12 In the center
13 Country-wide
14 Ran off
15 Italian wine city
16 City on the Delaware
17 To any extent
18 Puerto Rican port
19 Secultuded valley
20 "To — and to hold"
21 Silkworm
22 48 Port
23 Pahlavi's realm
24 Miss Benzell
25 Fabulist: Var.
26 High note

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Art People

Grace Glueck

IT'S NOT EVERY DAY that a dissident Soviet artist arrives to roost in SoHo, but Ernest Neizvestny, the sculptor who made it out of Russia last March after some 50 tries for an exit visa, has acquired a studio at 78 Grand Street.

Speaking in Russian through an interpreter the other day, Mr. Neizvestny, a short but feisty-looking man of 50 sporting a skinny mustache, said that he was learning English at Berlitz and planned to stay here. He'd spent five months in Europe lining up commissions and shows, and still has a studio in Zurich, he reported. "But I'm a monumentalist, and there's a much better chance of doing monumental sculpture here than in Europe."

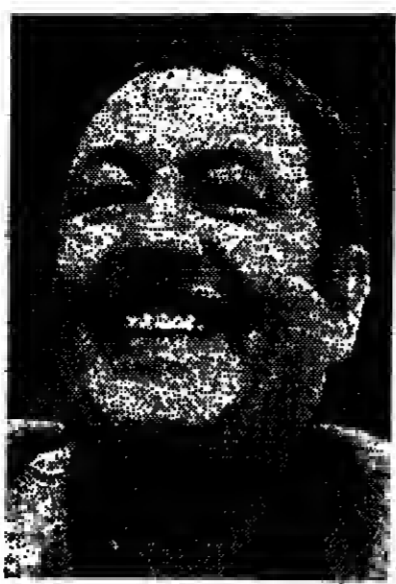
He just happened to have with him plans for several monumental works. Mr. Neizvestny said, and diving into a briefcase, he whipped them out. The biggest, "Tree of Man," is a "plastic mystery" nearly 500 feet high and 500 feet wide, composed of seven "branches" linked by a central elevator shaft. The whole would comprise more than 850 individual pieces of sculpture, already made, a mélange of Op, Pop, psychedelic, cinematic, light and kinetic images.

A smaller but still colossal extravaganza is his proposed memorial to the Kennedy brothers, with lots of muscular, striving figures, two crosses and a giant image of Mankind, bearing on a chest the two fallen Erasmuses. This is a monument to the victims of Stalinism, a proposal actually made by Mikita S. Khrushchev in his famous de-Stalinization speech to the 20th Party Congress some years ago. For this one, the sculptor is trying to organize a committee to provide financing for a site.

For a dissident artist, life in the Soviet Union was hardly a bed of roses. Mr. Neizvestny confirmed, holding up a crooked finger that he said had been broken by "hooligans" working for the Soviet secret police. In defiance of his avant-garde ideas, he had won Khrushchev's friendship in 1962 by answering the party chief back when he denounced abstract art at an exhibition in Moscow. But there were still no commissions. Then, in 1971, informed by architect friends of an Egyptian competition to do a work in 1973 for the Ministry of Electronics and another massive sculpture in 1975 for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Turkoman Republic. For this, Mr. Neizvestny reports, he was commissioned to do a work in 1973 for the Ministry of Electronics and another massive sculpture in 1975 for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Turkoman Republic.

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But when he finally received permission to leave the country, Mr.



Ernest Neizvestny, Russian sculptor

Neizvestny says, he, like other émigrés, was only allowed to take the equivalent of \$90. "I distributed the rest of my money among dissidents and members of the Jewish immigration movement," asserts the sculptor, who is half-Jewish. "Many were able to leave on my money, and many have since paid me back."

"Nothing can happen with art in Russia—there's no future for it there, because art and freedom are synonymous," he continued. And what did he think of American art? "I have only superficial impressions so far, but I think the work of Calder reflects this country best. I understood Calder for the first time after I'd walked on New York streets and then saw his show at the Whitney. His reflections—all—buses, cars, machinery, houses, people, lights. He is perhaps the first completely contemporary American sculptor."

Artforum, the influential monthly that for 14 years has served up the best—and the worst—in dialectic about contemporary art, is in search of some new editorial talent. Charles Cowles, its backer and publisher, said last week that he wouldn't renew the contract—expiring today—of John Coplans, who's occupied the chain of editor in chief since 1972, but who's been associated with the magazine, off and on, since its beginnings on the West Coast in 1962. And in the wake of that, Max Kozloff, executive editor for two years, announced his own resignation.

"I didn't agree with the direction the magazine was taking," said Mr. Cowles, who also functions as curator of modern art at the Seattle Art Museum. "I feel it should be more in touch with the contemporary art world—having more reporting and analysis of that. It bothered me that most of my friends were silent about the magazine."

For many years Artforum had been the leading voice of the "formalist" approach based on the high-fashion art of the 1960's, pushing Pop, color field, Minimal and Conceptual art by means of criticism, theory, debate and documentation. But in the last few years,

Mr. Coplans, in tandem with Mr. Kozloff, had changed the editorial policy, putting less emphasis on aesthetic criticism and more on articles relating to the socioeconomic bases of art and the art world. Some of Artforum's followers objected to what they saw as "negativism" toward the art scene and politicization of criticism in its pages.

And last year Hilton Kramer, art critic for this newspaper, wrote an article chiding the magazine for its "muddled and strident Marxism, insisting upon a tendentious sociopolitical analysis of all artistic events and deeply suspicious of all aesthetic claims."

Mr. Cowles concedes that he was disturbed by the Kramer article, and also by a lawsuit against the magazine engendered by an article written by Mr. Coplans two years ago on the now-defunct Pasadena Museum of Modern Art (the case is still pending). On the plus side, he said, was Mr. Coplans's assumption of many of the duties of publisher and the fact that he had helped put the magazine into the black (its circulation now hovers around 20,000).

Mr. Coplans said he was "a little dazed" by Mr. Cowles's action. "I'm not angry," he noted, "but we do have a difference of views. We made Artforum a different magazine from what it was. It was no longer a mouthpiece for certain artists. We sought to examine the claims of other artists and to deal with social and political facts. The articles have been very varied. A number of our art-dealer advertisers were unhappy—they wanted the magazine to continue as it was in the 60's."

Mr. Kozloff said that he believed his and Mr. Coplans's departures meant the revival of editorial autonomy that Artforum had enjoyed.

The season's cheeriest Christmas card was undoubtedly that sent by Chris Burden, the West Coast conceptual-performance artist, to 100 selected art worldlings, ranging from Vito Accardi to Diana Slotnick. Its dignified message, in script print on an elegant white folded card, read "Merry Christmas from Chris Burden." Inside was a crisp new \$10 bill.

"Of course it's an art piece," said Mr. Burden from his home in Venice, Calif. "It's just a funny way of treating money, like a joke on the old Christmas thing where your grandmother sends you cash. To me, the money was simply raw material, like wood, metal or anything else an artist uses."

Mr. Burden says he sent half of the \$10's to friends and half to people he'd done business with. "I took out of the serial numbers," he said, "and I'll include in my list of pieces." This one is relatively aedate. Mr. Burden's other "art pieces" include having a friend shoot him in the arm with a .22 rifle, staying in a locker for five days and firing match rockets at his wife.

The artist says the greenback idea has not produced a lot of feedback, although "some people did some funny things. About four or five sent the money back—they were mostly businesspeople with guilt about accepting it. One artist, Ileno Segalove, made it into a bowtie and returned it. Some people I sent it to owed me money or had given me a rough time in business dealings; they seemed to think it was a put-down. On the other hand, a few just went out and spent it right away."

Publishing: The Holocaust

By HERBERT MITGANG

SUDDENLY, it looks as if this is the season of new books and films about the Holocaust and its aftermath. The Holocaust is neither a trend nor trendy; it has become a recognized discipline.

According to Seymour Barofsky, executive editor of Schocken Books, which has put out a dozen books in the last few years as part of a Holocaust studies list; this category has been stabilized as a field because it is part of modern history. As with World War I or the Russian Revolution, a new approach will always be welcomed by a publisher.

The story of the extermination of Jews in World War II is now studied in high schools, colleges, temples and churches. It is discussed and read about. "The Holocaust" by Nora Levin has become a standard high school text. Another forthcoming Schocken book, "A Camera in the Ghetto," has aroused interest because it depicts the Lodz ghetto under the Nazis.

The variety of Holocaust literature is shown in the three new books noted below, each of which stands strongly and independently on its own.

The copyright page of "Auschwitz: Beginning of a New Era" somewhat unusually reads: (c) Copyright 1977 The Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Subtitled "Reflections on the Holocaust," the book turns out to be a joint publishing venture of the Ktav Publishing House of New York, the cathedral, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The book's editor, Eva Fishman, is a Christian theologian who teaches at Montclair State College in New Jersey.

This ecumenical project is a provocative book containing reflections on the Holocaust by many of the world's eminent historians, sociologists, philosophers, theologians and writers, including Rosemary Radford Ruether, Gregory Baum, Arthur I. Waskow, Alfred Kazin and Elie Wiesel. The book grew out of papers given at the International Symposium on the Holocaust held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in June 1974.

The tone of the book is set by the Episcopal Bishop of New York, Paul Moore Jr., in his welcoming address: "It is good not to have only Episcopalians out there, but an audience other than our own. . . . We turn away in horror not only from what happened here but because, if we look into our own souls, we know that we too were there, at Auschwitz."

Among the eloquent papers printed here is that of Alfred Kazin, essayist and critic, who noted:

"The real history of many Jews since 1945 has been to give Jews not a 'reason' for the Holocaust but an explanation in Jewish-historical terms. We who were not there, yet for whom Auschwitz is forever stamped in our minds, whose real life has been to restore the bond of sacredness to a history rooted in the bond of sacredness and meaningless without it, we have a historical experience that we did not live ourselves. . . . Remembrance is the core



Dorothy Rabinowitz, author of "Now Lives: Survivors of the Holocaust Living in America"

of our religion. We all bear witness to each other now."

"Now Lives: Survivors of the Holocaust Living in America," by Dorothy Rabinowitz (published by Alfred A. Knopf, and a Book-of-the-Month Club selection) is the end product of a trip across America and many interviews with European Jews who survived the Holocaust. Finding nothing left of their former world, these survivors created new lives in the United States.

Miss Rabinowitz, who grew up in the Corona section of Queens "across the tracks from Forest Hills," recalled the anti-Semitism she encountered in her youth there. "Walking down Madison Avenue," she said the other day, "I would suddenly envision people here as if they lived in Germany during the Holocaust, carrying their suitcases toward the trains that never returned."

When she appeared on a call-in radio show in Georgia recently, she was forewarned that some of the "crackers" out there might subject her to insults, including anti-Semitic remarks. The exact opposite was the case.

"Some of the calls I received came from veterans who had opened their gates to the concentration camps," she recalled. "They had not forgotten what it was like and what the Germans had done. And what they said confirmed what I learned during interviews with the survivors. While four different nationalities among the Allies opened up the gates, it was the American soldiers who came back every day with the food and supplies that meant survival." Miss Rabinowitz, whose research was helped by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, is now working on a book about "prosecutors and the prosecutor mentality."

The Holocaust story continues in "Wanted! The Search for Nazis in America," by Howard Blum, which will be published in mid-January by Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company. This startling story by an investigative reporter recounts how nearly a hundred known Nazi war criminals reconstructed their lives and how they were tracked down, not in remote South America, but in the United States.

According to the author, the Nazis

were able to go underground of stolen Government files, Immigration Service delays, State Department and help from certain Catholic friends. At the center of the is Anthony DeVito, an Immigration Service investigator, whose a tributed the facts leading to the dition of Hermine Braunstein the former concentration car who lived in Queens. Mr. DeVito obtained a long list of other criminals, including former and concentration camp killer.

The narrative concludes with scription by Mr. DeVito that foreign companies Martin ordered established in 1944 where the opposition got to buy protection after the America." Neither Mr. DeVito Blum, however, documents it in the book.

Another recent book on caust, Terrence Des Pres's "vor: An Anatomy of Life in Camps," will be issued in pag Pocket Books in March. which was published this ye ford University Press, focus centration camps in both E many and Stalin's Soviet U. author who teaches English Gormans. Finding nothing left of their former world, these survivors created new lives in the United States.

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According to the author, the Nazis

Weekend Gardening: Keeping Track

By RICHARD W. LANGER

All right! This time I'm going to keep it up the whole year. What I mean is that I will keep a green book, a plant record. For both indoor and outdoor gardening it's one of the most useful single tools the plant enthusiast has; it is also one of the least expensive and easiest to maintain. All it takes is a little willpower.

This isn't in the form of a New Year's resolution, mind you. I gave up such endeavors years ago. It somehow seems appropriate that a journal should begin either at the start of some great journey—and the plants and I are going nowhere at the moment—or at the onset of a new year. Temporally speaking, of course, this is only a crutch. I could just as well have started after celebrating Santa Lucia Day. That being the shortest day of the year, the sunlight for my plants would increase regularly beyond that point. And light being of the essence—unless one is cultivating fungi—it would have been a most natural starting point. I did in fact think of it while dunking freshly baked saffron buns in my steaming hot chocolate by candlelight that cold dark morning of Dec. 13. Since saffron is dried stigmas of a certain Crocus sativus, it reminded me that I'd never finished planting our spring bulbs.

Part of the problem with keeping a plant journal, I suspect, is the very calendric approach that normally starts

the enterprise at this or any time of the year. Somehow a day-to-day record keeping for a vast number of plants gets to be an unmanageable chore, no matter how industriously one starts out. So my approach this year will be different. Instead of recording each day or so those events of importance that have occurred in the green world inside and out, I'm starting a file of big index cards. One for each plant or crop.

My cymbidiums will have a card of their own. Then, instead of leafing through a notebook to find out how long ago fertilizer was applied, or when last season the first flower spike broke through, I'll merely check their card. The begonias will have a card of their own, or more likely several. Then if I decide I really want a patch of color to live up to the kitchen next Christmas, I have only to flip through their cards to realize those blooming now were sown the first week in August.


Somewhat, too, using individual cards for each plant or crop, one doesn't trip over that I forgot-to-note-what-happened-yesterday-how-can-I-write-about-today syndrome that often stalls a budding journal after a few weeks. Keeping a card file, it's quite natural to have only occasional entries.

I can see nothing to stop me from keeping a perfect set of growing records this year. I could even get green index cards. First thing tomorrow, I forgot the stores would be closed on New Year's Day. Oh well, the day after then...

A Flower Calendar

Until you have completed your first year of plant records, this calendar should help you have timely flowers.

House Plants			
Plant	Sow Seeds	To Flower	Comments
Begonia (Fibrous-rooted)	First week in August	For Christmas	
Calceolaria (Pocketbook plant)	First week in September	By Easter	Must be grown cool with plenty of light
Cyclamen	First week in October	For Christmas	Grow close to a cool window
Geranium hybrids	First week in March	By Memorial Day	
Gloxinia	Plant tubers mid-December	In June	Keep humidity around plant at 50 percent or more
Pepper, Christmas	Mid-April	For Christmas	Pinch back often while plant is young
Primula (Malacoides)	Mid-July	In February	Grow cool; make sure soil never dries out
Outdoor Plants			
Plant	Start Seeds Indoors	To Flower	Comments
Aster	Mid-April	Late August	Plant outside in late May
Begonia (Fibrous-rooted)	First week in February	Late June	Set out in late May
Calceolaria	First week in April	June	Plant as bedding in late May
Delphinium	First week in August, direct in ground	June the following year	
Impatiens	Third week in January	Late May	Set out in early May
Marigold	Mid-March	May	Plant as bedding in early May
Pansy	December	April	Set out in early May
Petunia	Mid-February	Mid-May	Set out in early May
Zinnia	Mid-April	July-August	Plant outside in early May



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NO

12:30-1:30, WEVD: Ruth Jacob... Clara Pierre, writer...

Evening/Sports

8:30-9:00, WQXR: Temple... Musical Theatre...

TELEVISION TODAY

Morning

6:30 (5) News (4) Knowledge (5) With...

TOP WEEKEND FILMS

FRIDAY 4 P.M. (9) 'Hello, Frisco, Hello' (1943)...

SATURDAY

4 P.M. (11) 'On the Beach' (1959)...

SUNDAY

4 P.M. (13) 'Alexander the Great' (1956)...

Afternoon

12:00 (2) The Young and Restless (4) 50 Grand Slam...

Evening

6:00 (2, 7, 41) News (5) The Brady Bunch...

(80) New Jersey News

(80) New Jersey News (86) Wall Street Perspective...

(11) The Odd Couple

(11) The Odd Couple (13, 21, 50) NEW YEAR'S EVE AT POP'S...

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CROSSTOWN TENNIS AT FIFTH AVENUE NEW YEAR'S TENNIS RENDEZVOUS

TOMORROW START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT ON NBC!

10:45AM Rose Parade Preview 'Michael Landon's Sounds of the West'...

11:30AM Tournament of Roses Parade The most beautiful of them all!

4:30PM Rose Bowl The game of the year! Michigan, with super-back Rob Lytle vs. USC...

7:45PM Orange Bowl Another big one! Ohio State, co-champion of the Big Ten...

4N



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976

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MARKET OIL SPILL
OF DELAY
OF LEASES

LEGAL FIGHT IS SEEN

Administration 'Will Have
Hard Look' at Program,
for Official Asserts

SEVEN RATTNER

Seventeen million oil spill off
Nans raised fears among both
Government officials that
leases in the same area —
for next May or June —
would be because of environ-
mental concerns.

produce far more aroused
the leasing program from
interests," said Stanley D.
Secretary of the Department
of the Interior. "Clearly, the
new program will have to
take a hard look at environ-
mental concerns.

is a negative thing to have
development of "the
Shelf," said O. J. Shinn,
Company executive. "An
public concern has been
Shirley heads Clean Atlan-
an oil-company group
up oil spills.

Sale of Tracts Asked
Russell Train, head of the
Department of the Interior,
M. Kennedy, Democrat of
and John Klein, Suffolk
County, have called for a
delay in the Georges Bank
lease until the spill from
the tanker that ran
into the island.

the Department of
Interior rights to 530,000
acres in the Georges Bank
area, off the coast of
Massachusetts, for \$1.1 billion.
The oil companies have
been exploring drilling
sites for the past year. At
present, the leasing
program has continued
without impact hearings held
in 1975, and Boston Dec. 7
regarding the rig will soon
be in the Georges Bank
area, off the coast of
Massachusetts, for \$1.1 billion.

er Decision Yet
Department of Interior and
other officials in the leasing
program noted that respon-
sibility of leases would
be on the incoming Carter
administration, said Pres-
ident spokesman for Pres-
ident, said no decision had
yet been made.

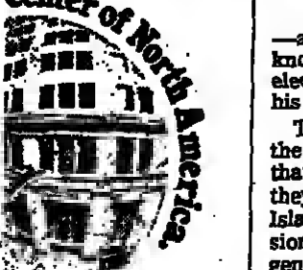
whole question of the
Outer Continental Shelf
is a question for review
said Katherine Schirmer,
senior advisor for energy
policy.

Mr. Carter said in an
address to Congress that "Un-
der the Administration, there
will be no lease until we
are sure that it is in the
national interest."

to continued leasing in
the Georges Bank area, off
the coast of Massachusetts,
perhaps 130,000 acres.
Full development will
be via a fleet of tankers
for unloading, and the
avoidance of collisions, rather
than by a pipeline.

presented to us and so
the sole source of trans-
mission by pipeline," Mr.
Carter said that would
be after all, tank-
ers are a source of spills.
He said that a final
decision would be made
in the next few days.

on Solar Energy
analysis finds that de-
velopment of solar energy
technology and the
export, optimism among
future role of solar en-
ergy. Page D3.



Center of North America
150 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038 212-425-3010

For Children
National Bank
North America
150 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038 212-425-3010



Statistics are collected from banks across the country and funneled through communications station, above, in Culpeper, Va. From there, figures are sent to Washington and adjustments in the money supply are made.

When the Fed Is in the Counting House,
Counting Up the Nation's Money (Supply)

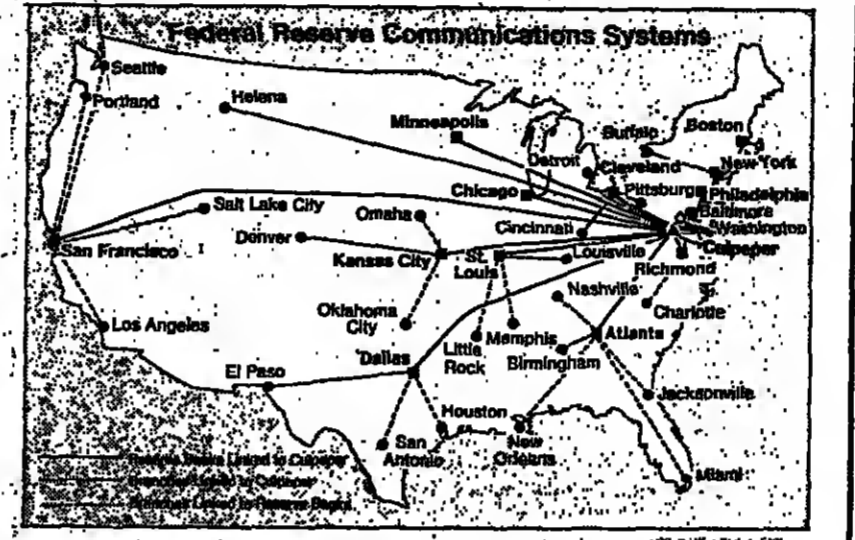
By JOHN H. ALLAN

Every Thursday afternoon at 4
o'clock, financial news wires flash
the report: M-1 is up \$2 billion, M-1
is down \$1 billion, M-1 is unchanged.
Bond dealers, who have been daw-
dling through the mid-afternoon,
spring into action, making bond
prices rise or fall. The next day, the
stock market may react. Congressmen
become vexed when they think
M-1 is rising too slowly.

In the weekly reports M-1 is in-
variably defined as the nation's
money supply—currency in circula-
tion plus most checking-account
balances. That's straightforward
enough, but the brevity of the de-
finition leaves many questions un-
answered.

Who counts up all the pennies,
nickels and dimes each week? Who
balances all the checkbooks in the
country? How are all the numbers
brought together? How are they
totaled in time? Are they accurate?
How is the Herculean statistical ex-
ercise accomplished?

If stock and bond prices move up
or down in response to changes in
the money supply, investors clearly
should know something about the
numbers. If Congress reacts to
changes in M-1, noninvesting citizens
should know something about them,
too.



Gathering the numbers each week
is the joint work of the Federal Re-
serve Board and the 12 Federal Re-
serve Banks across the country. Sta-
tistics are collected from thou-
sands of bank reports and pulled to-
gether over the Federal Reserve's
40,000-mile private wire network,
then funneled through its communi-
cations switching station at Culpeper,
Va., to the Board's headquarters in
Washington. The Fed then runs the
data through its computers and
comes up with the estimated totals.
Yesterday the Fed reported a \$700
million rise in M-1 for the week
ended Dec. 22 (Details on Page D2).
For its own use, the Fed also receives
Continued on Page D2

Tropical Products Stirring Hopes
Of Poor Nations for Export Rise

By VICTOR LUSINCHI

GENEVA, Dec. 30—Developing coun-
tries hope to see their export earnings
expand in the aftermath of the first con-
crete results achieved at the world trade
talks since their formal launching by
ministers in Tokyo in September 1973.
Most of the industrialized nations are
opening their doors wider to the tropical
products of the poorer countries, without
waiting for the conclusion of the negotia-
tions that is still many months away.

The major exception is the United States,
which is waiting to hear what it will
get in exchange for the trade concessions
it has offered on tropical products.

Benefits Not Gauged
Meanwhile, the nine-nation European
Economic Community, Finland, Sweden,
New Zealand and Switzerland will have
introduced on or before Jan. 1 tariff
reductions, tax concessions or other trade
advantages to the exports of coffee, tea,
cocoa, spices and similar products of the
developing world.

In addition, Austria, Canada and Japan
will be introducing their concessions on
these products over the coming months
as they complete the legislative and other
required procedures, according to the
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
the agency sponsoring the GATT effort
to liberalize the world's commerce.

The trade advantages accorded by the
industrialized countries in a series of in-
dividual negotiations with the underde-
veloped lands cover processed and semi-
processed items as well as raw products,
GATT said.

This agency did not attempt to gauge
the benefits that the poorer countries
could hope to extract from the new op-
portunities to reach consumers in the in-
dustrialized world. Much will depend on
how effective these countries are in mar-
keting their specialized products.

Thomas E. Mullaney
Brighter Prospect Can Help
Attainment of Carter's Goals

In the weeks immediately before a
new year, business, Government and
other institutions customarily give con-
siderable thought to resolutions and
goals for the period ahead. This policy-
setting process is never easy, and it
has been particularly difficult
this time because of a
somewhat uncertain eco-
nomic climate in the United
States and in many other
parts of the Western world

percent rise in the leading economic
indicators for November—suggest that
the new administration will be riding
into office with the help of some strong
economic tailwinds.

The
Economic
Scene
—and because there are so many un-
knowns in the program that President
elect Carter will offer the nation after
his inauguration three weeks hence.

The Financial Digest published by the
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
captured the current economic pic-
ture very well in this fashion last week:
"The new year is arriving on a hope-
ful note. If the incoming adminis-
tration recognizes this improvement in the
business outlook and moves slowly in
the direction of stimulating the econ-
omy, then the recovery has a good
chance of lasting longer than the typical
three-year span."

Those broad outlines for 1977 were
set by Mr. Carter himself on Nov. 23,
when he said the basic goals should be
a step-up in the country's real growth
to an annual rate of 4 percent from its
recent 4 percent pace, and a reduction
of the unemployment level by 1½ per-
centage points from the 8 percent
average rate of the last two months.

Many private economists are viewing
the current picture and the 20-month
recovery in much the same light. Even
while the recent economic "pause" was
lingering last fall, few private econo-
mists were disposed to think of the
need for massive doses of stimulus to
get the elephantine American economy
moving more briskly again. Now, they
are even less inclined that way—and
Mr. Carter also seems lately to be less
concerned and more hopeful about the
underlying strength of economic activi-
ty.

At the time, Arthur F. Burns, chair-
man of the Federal Reserve Board,
termed the goals "reasonable." Some
other commentators, however, consider
them too ambitious, and the outgoing
Administration of President Ford has
warned that some of the goals may
be out of reach.

Every forecaster has cranked an as-
sumption of some tax reduction and
additional Government spending for
job-creation programs into his cal-
culations on the economy's likely per-
formance. Most are counting on \$20
billion or so of such fiscal prodding.
Even so, few have concluded that the
Carter administration's growth and
unemployment goals would be reached.

One exception among 35 forecasters
in the private sector who think the
6 percent real growth target will be
hit in 1977 is William C. Freund, chief
Continued on Page D5

One exception among 35 forecasters
in the private sector who think the
6 percent real growth target will be
hit in 1977 is William C. Freund, chief
Continued on Page D5

Prices to Farmers
Up by 3% in Month,
But 4% Below '75

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—After
declining in four of the five previous
months, prices farmers get for raw prod-
ucts rose 3 percent between Nov. 15 and
Dec. 15, the Agriculture Department said
today.

The Crop Reporting Board said higher
prices for hogs, corn, soybeans, cattle and
eggs accounted for most of the increase.
Lower prices for oranges, milk, wheat
and vegetables helped dampen the gains,
however.

Higher cattle prices mean beef will cost
consumers more next year. Anticipating
the increase, the department last month
predicted that beef will average 10 cents
a pound more in 1977 than in 1976.

Despite the increase in live-hog prices,
they still are well below levels of a year
ago. According to the department, con-
sumers can expect pork prices in 1977
to average about 5 cents a pound less
than in 1976.
Meat accounts for about 30 per cent
Continued on Page D5

Accounting Proposal Ends
Bank-Writedown Specter

Standards Board Favors
Mild View of 'Troubled
Loan' Restructuring

By FREDERICK ANDREWS

The Financial Accounting Standards
Board yesterday lifted the specter of mul-
titude-dollar writedowns by the nation's
banks by proposing a conventional and
relatively mild accounting treatment for
the restructuring of "troubled loans."

The board's proposal, ultimately
adopted, would apply only to troubled
loans renegotiated after Oct. 30 and
not retroactively—as many bankers had
feared—to the billions of dollars of such
indebtedness already in bank portfolios.

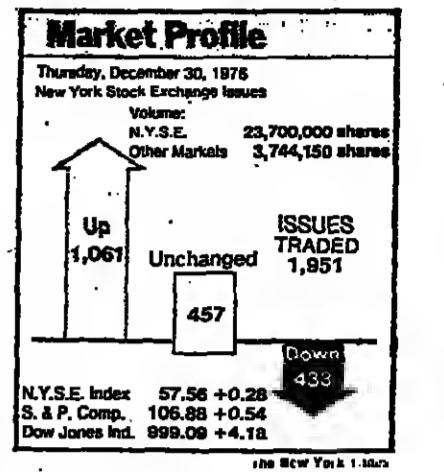
A restructuring of a troubled loan
occurs when a creditor is forced by a
debtor's financial plight to grant relief to
the debtor unable to meet its obligations.
In recent years, numerous such restructur-
ings have occurred, a great many involv-
ing loans to real estate investment trusts.
Many banks have chosen to forego interest
rather than foreclose on properties.

City's Fiscal Crisis
New York City's fiscal crisis and the
exchange of the Municipal Assistance
Corporation's bonds for New York City's
notes, also focused attention on the
issue. Yesterday's proposal, however, even
if it were retroactive, apparently would
not require write-downs of that debt.
The standards board interpreted the swap
as simply a modification of a continuing
debt.

Consideration of restructured debt has
probably stirred more intense controversy
for the standards board than any other
project. Earlier this year, the board's dis-
cussion paper on possible proposals—in-
cluding more drastic changes—provoked
an outpouring of protests by banks and
bank regulators, including Arthur F.
Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve
Board.

The banking community saw the paper
as foreshadowing a requirement for
banks to make massive writedowns to re-
flect the numerous loans earning interest
below prevailing market rates or no in-
terest at all. The banks interpreted this
—wrongly, the standards board main-
tained—leading to a continual revalu-
ation of their loan portfolios according
to current market values.

The standards board emphasized yester-
day that its proposal conformed to
conventional "historical cost" accounting.
It said neither debtor nor creditor would
be required to again revalue a restructur-
ed loan after the initial restructuring
except for the usual assessment by a
committee of the collectibility of receivables.
The board yesterday issued a summary
Continued on Page D3



Dow, Up 4.16,
Closes at 999.09;
Turnover Rises

By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER

The stock market, apparently en-
couraged by signs that the economy is contin-
uing to improve, staged a broad advance
yesterday in accelerated trading.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial
average was ahead 4.16 points to 999.09.
Its high for the session was posted at
3 P.M. when the key barometer was
ahead 5.40 points. Some profit taking ac-
counted for the late weakness.

The upswing was across the board with
gainers outnumbering decliners by a ratio
of more than 2 to 1. The best performers
were the blue-chip and glamour issues.

Analysts attributed the market's
strength mainly to the news Wednesday
that the Government's index of leading
economic indicators, considered a key
gauge of future business trends, advanced
1 percent in November, its best gain since
June.

Pension Funds Demand Cited
Also helping the advance was the report
Wednesday that November contracts for
new construction in the nation rose 37
percent to \$7.69 billion from the year-
earlier depressed level of \$5.62 billion.

Exchange Bars Ex-Aide of Merrill

By LEONARD SLOANE

A former official of Merrill Lynch,
Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the world's largest
brokerage firm, has been barred by the
New York Stock Exchange from em-
ployment by any member organization
for taking almost \$6,000 from the Securi-
ties Industry Association.

In a disciplinary decision announced
yesterday by the New York exchange,
Robert J. Carlson, who had been proxy
section manager of Merrill Lynch, was
found guilty of converting funds of the
industry trade association to his own
use. The action occurred while Mr. Car-
lson was president of the proxy division
of the S.I.A.

Sesik Is Fined \$75,000
Mr. Carlson, who was employed by
Merrill Lynch from 1967 to 1975, was
unavailable for comment yesterday. The
money was taken during the 18-month
period that Mr. Carlson headed the divi-
sion. Merrill Lynch partially reimbursed
the association after learning of the
defalcation.

Another disciplinary action reported
by the Big Board involved a \$75,000 fine
for the specialist firm of Sesik & Com-
pany for "conduct inconsistent with just
and equitable principles of trade."

Partners of Sesik were accused of
causing single stock trades to be printed
on the ticker tape as two or more trades
of smaller size and of reporting inaccur-
ate stock quotations to the exchange's
market data system.

In the Carlson case, a New York ex-
change hearing panel found that the
withdrawals from the bank account of
the S.I.A. division occurred between
November 1973 and the first half of 1975.
Mr. Carlson, it said, asked the treasurer
of the division—who was required to
co-sign checks along with the president—
to provide him with several signed checks
to facilitate the payment of expenses.

According to the decision, Mr. Carlson
first wrote a check for \$200 to himself
and continued to misappropriate addi-
tional funds by writing more checks. A
total of 30 such checks were written,
totaling \$5,855.

The loss of the funds was discovered
by the officers of the S.I.A.'s proxy divi-
sion who succeeded Mr. Carlson in office
and informed Merrill Lynch in December
1975. Mr. Carlson immediately resigned
from the brokerage house and Merrill
Lynch voluntarily paid an undisclosed
portion of the amount in question to the
division.

As a proxy section manager, Mr. Carlson
was not an officer of Merrill Lynch, but
was what is generally considered to be a
middle-management administrative offi-
Continued on Page D3

Bic Pen to Acquire
U.S. Razor Concern

The Bic Pen Corporation, a unit of the
French concern, Societe Bic, is expand-
ing its stake in the highly competitive
razor-and-blade field in the United States.
For a price estimated at \$20 million
in cash and notes, Bic said yesterday in
Milford, Conn., that it would acquire the
American Safety Razor division of Philip
Morris Inc.

American Safety Razor, with annual
sales of about \$40 million, manufactures
and distributes the Personna, Gem and
Flicker lines of razors and blades. It ac-
counts for approximately 13 percent of
the shaving blade market in the United
States.

The dominant factor in this market
is the Gillette Company, and Bic's ac-
quisition could set the stage for a battle for
market share between the two com-
panies.

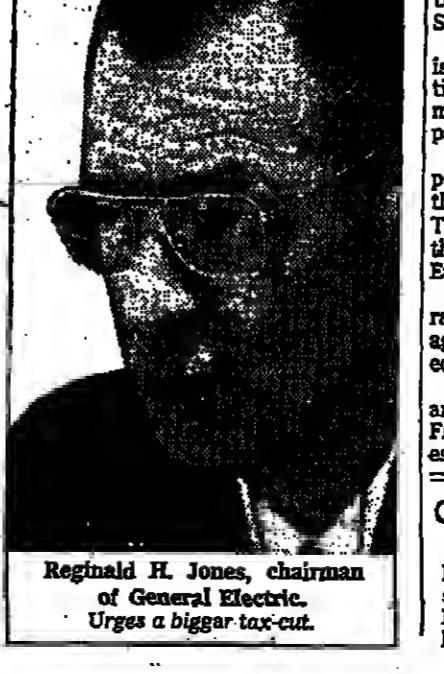
The Bic Shave, a light, one-piece dis-
posable razor, was introduced throughout
the United States in October of this year.
This razor already had captured more
than a 20 percent market share in several
European countries.

Gillette also is marketing a disposable
razor. Bic and Gillette have filed suit
against each other over patents on bond-
ed one-piece disposable razors.
Bic is the leading United States maker
and distributor of ball point pens and its
French parent concern ranks as the largest
ball point pen company in the world.

Commodity Exchanges Closed
Commodity exchanges throughout
the nation will be closed today in ob-
servance of the New Year's holiday.
However, United States securities mar-
kets will be open, as will most banks.



William C. Freund of the New
York Stock Exchange.
"Very bullish" on near term.



Reginald H. Jones, chairman
of General Electric.
Urges a big tax cut.

Ametek investors have watched their company's earnings increase every year for the last five.

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212-777-1000

PRICES CONTINUE UP ON FIXED INCOMES

Government Securities Sector Also Shows Gain—a Better Tone Prevails in Tax-Exempts

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

Prices of fixed-income securities continued higher in light trading yesterday as some institutions added to their portfolio positions. In the Government securities sector, prices edged upward following Wednesday's move by the Federal Reserve to inject permanent reserves into the banking system. A better tone also prevailed in the tax-exempt market. One standout group here has been the bonds of the Municipal Acceptance Corporation. This reflected the statement earlier this week by President-elect Carter that he would work to keep New York City out of bankruptcy.

Among individual M.A.C. issues, for example, the 10 1/4's of 1983 were quoted at 103 1/4 bid late yesterday, or a gain of

New Bond Issues

Issuer	Amount	Rate	Term	Yield
Albany	100,000	10 1/2	10/83	7.78
Albany	100,000	10 1/2	10/83	7.78
Albany	100,000	10 1/2	10/83	7.78
Albany	100,000	10 1/2	10/83	7.78
Albany	100,000	10 1/2	10/83	7.78

two full points from their close last week. The 11's of 1983, meanwhile, were 107 bid, showing an advance of 3 1/2 points during the same period.

The Republic Steel Corporation said it had filed a \$125 million issue of sinking fund debentures, due 2002, with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Underwriters headed by First Boston will market the issue around Jan. 20.

Proceeds are to be used mainly for the repayment of short-term debt, as well as property additions and improvements.

There were no public offerings of corporate bonds scheduled for this semi-holiday week between Christmas and New Year's, but the National Gypsum Company said yesterday it has completed a \$60 million loan agreement with four institutional lenders. The loan is repayable by 1996 and the company stated that proceeds will be utilized to finance expansion and cost-savings projects, among other uses.

Meanwhile, the Budd Company announced it had completed the sale of \$30 million in notes due from 1980 to 1991. These notes were placed with institutional investors headed by the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Proceeds are to be used to repay outstanding loans under Budd's \$50 million revolving credit agreement with a group of eight banks.

In Frankfurt, ICI International Finance Ltd., a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, announced plans to raise \$100 million through a private placement on the international market. The issue will have a final maturity of 10 years and a coupon of 8 1/4 percent.

Market Place

Are Options Hinting January Stock Gain?

By ROBERT METZ

Options traders are wondering whether the recent gains in both stocks and options foretell a repeat of the vigorous stock markets of the last two Januaries.

They explain that near the end of both 1974 and 1975, option traders paid very little premium over inherent value. For example, an option with a value of 4 if one exercised it and then sold the option shares might have cost the option purchaser 4 1/2—a 1/2 premium—though there was six months' time before the option expired.

Options at such low premiums were available in late 1974 and late 1975 virtually across the options board. Then, as stocks began to rise in January 1975 and 1976, the option premiums narrowed—briefly to nothing—even though there was substantial time left for the option to run. Thereafter, option premiums in both years began to widen dramatically as the stock market advance gained strength.

Traders now insist that an identical pattern has begun to develop in the

How Federal Reserve Adds Up the Nation's Money Supply

Continued From Page D1.

an earlier set of numbers from a sample of banks. From this sample it can estimate a number for the money supply on Thursdays for the week ended the preceding day. This number, however, is subject to wide revisions, and it typically may be changed more than \$1 billion before it agrees with the M-1 estimate published a week later.

To calculate the figures disseminated publicly, a large amount of statistical judgment is applied to decide what numbers to count and how to count them. Figuring the money supply is a task the Federal Reserve takes very seriously, and it may cost several million dollars a year.

Reporting the amount of money in circulation is the easiest part. The Treasury Department issues a report every day that includes the total value of coins and bills that the Treasury and Federal Reserve have issued. The Fed must then subtract the coins and bills held in bank vaults.

A Report of Deposits

Each commercial bank that belongs to the Federal Reserve System compiles a report of deposits each week, and these reports, used to make sure that banks are complying with reserve requirements, are also used for money supply information. The reports, made for the seven days ending every Wednesday afternoon, include data on cash held in vaults.

The task is complicated, however, by the fact that 8,878 of the 14,649 banks in the United States do not belong to the Federal Reserve System, and numbers for these nonmember banks are available only four times a year, so the weekly numbers for their vault cash have to be estimated. Although nonmember banks outnumber member banks, about 75 percent of deposits are held in member banks.

Federal Reserve member banks begin sending in their reports of deposits on Thursday, the day after the banking week ends. A few come in that day, a lot more on Friday and by Monday money banks have submitted their data. Banks send the reports by mail or courier to the nearest Federal Reserve bank or branch—37 collecting points in all.

Busy Day in Montana

Every Thursday, for example, Dale Tinstoch, cashier of the Montana National Bank of Plentywood, a \$23 mil-

lion member bank in the wheat and cattle country of Northeastern Montana, calculates his deposit report and mails it to the Helena branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. At the Helena branch, clerks under Ron Hostad, assistant vice president, get the Plentywood bank's report—along with reports from the 99 other member banks in Montana—and key-punch the information so that it can be sent over the Fed wire to Minneapolis.

Coleen Strand, assistant vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, oversees the collecting of data from all over the 9th Federal Reserve District. "We aggregate the information and send it on to the board in Washington," she explains.

On Monday night the 12 Federal Reserve banks (from Boston to Minneapolis to San Francisco) transmit summary telegrams over the Fed wire through Culpeper to the board's staff in Washington. These wires are followed on Tuesday night by more messages with the numbers for smaller banks. These telegrams carry the hard core of the money stock numbers published every Thursday afternoon.

Ready for Calculation

By Wednesday morning the board's staff, working in its Washington computers, have the data from all the wires, and they are ready to calculate demand deposits at member banks.

A number of adjustments are made. M-1 does not include demand deposits due to the Federal Government or demand deposits due to domestic commercial banks. So these deposits must be subtracted.

The Federal Reserve also must avoid double counting. This could happen when a check has not cleared and is still counted as a deposit both in the bank with the account on which it is drawn and in the bank where the recipient deposited it.

Consequently, the Fed deducts two other totals, known in monetary circles as "C.I.P.C.'s" and "Federal Reserve float." C.I.P.C.'s are cash items in the process of collection—checks being cleared for which credit has not yet been given. Federal Reserve float represents checks still being cleared by the Fed even though credit has already been passed.

Calculating the money supply would be much simpler if all banks belonged to the Federal Reserve System, but they don't. About 25 percent of the demand deposits in the country are held in nonmember banks, and these deposits have to be estimated each week.

F.D.I.C. Data Helpful

To estimate them, the Fed starts with data collected four times a year by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and then it looks at data for its smaller member banks each week and finds out what has happened to their deposits.

Using a ratio between quarterly nonmemberbank deposits and smaller memberbank deposits, the Fed extrapolates current estimates of the deposits of the 8,878 nonmember banks. As new quarterly information becomes available from the F.D.I.C., the Fed's money supply figures are revised.

Statistically, this exercise has shortcomings. Memberbank deposits are weekly averages, but nonmemberbank deposits are only daily figures.

The Report of the Advisory Committee on Monetary Statistics published last June notes, for example, that "experience had demonstrated that these

traders. When stock prices are low, there is fear, with no one willing to bet on the future using the always risky options as chips.

As a stock rally begins, there is skepticism at first. Traders sell options short. It is this activity that helps reduce option premiums to nothing.

Finally, the reality of advancing prices cannot be denied and enthusiasm builds. Option prices go up with share prices, bringing substantial premiums for the time value of the option.

There is, of course, no assurance that stocks will do well this January, and in fact there are unusual factors that argue against a bull rally.

For one thing, many current trades in stocks reflect fundamental changes in the tax law that have caused some investors to alter their estate-planning programs.

Moreover, stock prices have advanced smartly this month. The Dow crossed the 1,000 level earlier this week. Some observers would argue that once the 1,000 level is reached, prices have relatively little upward potential.

There is considerable debate whether option prices really do point to moves in underlying stocks. Equity-oriented investors argue that when options do lead shares in a new direction, it represents an aberration and not a useful guide to a new trend.

Money Supply Rose \$700 Million In Week of Dec. 22 After a Dec

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

The nation's basic money supply rose a seasonally adjusted average of \$700 million to \$311.8 billion, in the week ended Dec. 22, in contrast to a decline of \$100 million the week before, according to figures furnished by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday.

Other figures in the weekly Fed report showed business loans up \$164 million at New York commercial banks for the week ended last Wednesday. Such loans were down \$249 million a week earlier. In Chicago, business loans fell \$81 million in the latest period.

The report also disclosed the usual "window dressing" operations by member banks prior to their final 1976 quarterly statements of condition.

Growth Within Fed's Range

As for the roughly defined basic money supply, known as M-1 and consisting of money in circulation and checking account funds, it has grown at a 6.1 percent annual rate in the 13 weeks to Dec. 22, which economists believe is well within the Fed's target range.

However, M-2, which is M-1 plus consumer time deposits and savings at com-

Reserve Report

In Billions	DAILY AVERAGES	
	Latest Week	Prev. Week
All. Credit Trans.	58.6	58.2
Money Base	128.7	127.9
Total Reserves	127.2	126.4
Narrow Money Supply: M-1	311.8	310.8
Broad Money Supply: M-2	777.7	777.0
Gov. Sec. (excl. T-bills)	714.8	714.8
Gov. Sec. (incl. T-bills)	714.8	714.8
Business Loans	16.4	15.8
All Loans	16.4	15.8
New York Banks	16.4	15.8
Chicago Banks	16.4	15.8

Federal Reserve Statement

(millions of dollars)

Daily Averages for the weeks ended: (Dec. 25, '76) (Dec. 22, '76) (Dec. 21, '75)

Reserve position, all member banks—			
Required reserves	\$35,494	\$35,494	\$35,188
Excess (deficit) reserves	25,923	25,923	25,458
Less: borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks	441	441	227
Equals: free or (not borrowed) reserves	71	71	213
Basic reserve position, 8 major New York banks—			
Excess (deficit) reserves	3	(2)	44
Borrowings at Federal Reserve	140	140	140
Net Federal funds purchases	6,421	7,790	1,938
Basic reserve surplus (deficit)	(6,488)	(7,790)	2,884
Federal Reserve credit outstanding—			
Government and agencies			
Hold outright	98,585	98,485	92,978
Under repurchase	5,749	2,073	5,490
Floated	4,334	2,449	4,468
Other factors affecting reserves	3,491	3,038	2,446
Other factors affecting reserves—			
Gold stock	11,598	11,598	11,597
Special drawing rights	1,200	1,200	1,200
Currency in circulation	94,283	93,553	86,577
Treasury deposits	9,781	9,478	6,777
Government Securities held for foreign central banks (Wednesday figures)	50,345	50,319	41,871
10 Major New York Banks (Selected balance sheet items in millions of dollars; Wednesday figures)			
Total loans extended	21,125	21,125	21,125
Commercial and industrial loans*	15,485	15,485	15,485
United States Treasury Securities	1,485	1,485	1,485
Tax-exempt securities	7,639	7,639	7,639
Demand deposits adjusted	24,977	24,977	24,977
Total time deposits excluding loans** certificates of deposit	19,401	19,401	19,401
Less: certificates of deposit	22,705	22,705	22,705
Time deposits (excluding certificates)	4,285	4,285	4,285

* As reported; not adjusted for transfers of loans to affiliated companies.
** Over \$100,000.
R-Revised.

Toast of the towns.

In a way, Fidelity Municipal Bond Fund is the one for the roads; the toast of the towns.

It's the opportunity to seek tax-free income from a managed portfolio of municipal bonds.

Moreover, there is no sales charge or redemption fee. The management fee is low (4/10 of 1% of The Fund's net assets).

In all, there are over a dozen features of The Fund that demand comparison. Learn all the facts soon. And have a happy New Year.

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Tonight at 8:30
Loris Ruker and guest expert discuss THE YEAR AHEAD
WNET/13 presentation made possible by a grant from SPERRY SPERRY RAND CORPORATION

Notice to Warrant Holders of Tri-Continental Corporation of Distribution of 1976 Gain.

This notice is to inform Warrant Holders of Tri-Continental Corporation, as required by its Charter, that the Board of Directors at its next meeting on January 11, 1977 will declare a distribution of net long-term gain realized on investments in 1976 payable on February 18, 1977 to the holders of Common Stock of record at the close of business on January 28, 1977.

The amount of this distribution is indicated at \$1.16 per Common share, subject to final audit of the Corporation's accounts for 1976. It will be paid in additional shares of Common Stock or, at the option of the Common Stockholder, 75% in shares and 25% in cash, or in the alternative option, 100% in cash.

The number of shares of Common Stock which each Warrant is entitled to purchase and the price at which the shares are purchasable will be adjusted, pursuant to the Corporation's Charter, for additional shares of Common issued in payment of the gain distribution. However, there is no adjustment to be made for cash paid out to Common Stockholders, and cash payments will tend to reduce the net asset value of Common shares subsequently purchasable on the exercise of Warrants.

Each Warrant now entitles holders to purchase 3.57 shares of Tri-Continental Common Stock at a price of \$6.30 per share. If holders wish to exercise their Warrants in order to receive the 1977 distribution from realized gain, they should present their certificates to the Warrant Agent on or before January 27, 1977, in order to assure that they become a Common Stockholder of record by January 28, 1977.

To exercise Warrants, complete and sign the Form of Election on the back of the certificates. Then send the certificates, together with the necessary funds, to Union Data Service Center, Inc., One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, New York 10006. Checks should be drawn to the order of Tri-Continental Corporation.

Any questions regarding Warrants or the gain distribution should be addressed to Tri-Continental Corporation, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10006.

Carl J. White, Secretary

December 31, 1976

Let Hilton Kraus or John Russel see you where you want to go this weekend.

Drawings, paintings, sculpture, photograph, whatever shows are around and worth taking you'll find reviewed in the art pages in the special "Weekend" section of Friday's New York Times. And if you're buying or selling or just looking, you won't want to miss the advertising from all the galleries and private collectors. Every Friday in The New York Times.

For further information, or to reserve advertising space, call (212) 556-7221.

Energy Optimism Is

by 4.16, End

me Rises in

BRARI

find jobs every day

pages every day

(Section 4) Sunday

Education feature

The New York

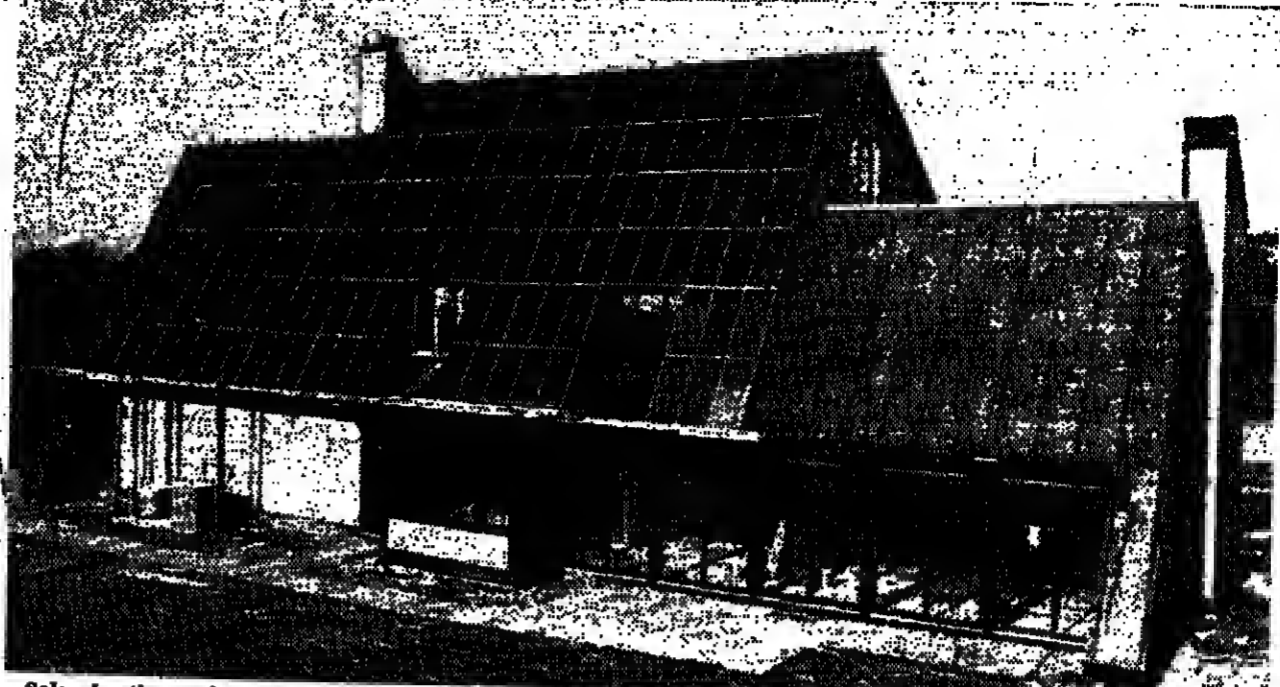
Sperry Rand

Money Supply Rose In Week of Dec. 22

By R. J. MANDEL... The Federal Reserve Bank of New York... Money supply rose in the week ending Dec. 22...

Energy's Future: Optimism Is Restrained

By VICTOR K. MEELHNEY... Among experts about the of solar energy is still replete cost-cutting advances... ERDA's requests to the Office of Management and Budget...



Solar heating units of the sort shown here have been judged economically competitive with baseboard electric heating in a dozen U.S. urban areas...

Money Supply

Money supply is expected to come... as windfalls, silicon... (costing \$15.50 per watt)... \$200 five years ago...

Among the better-established solar technologies is the use of rooftop collectors to heat water for heating homes, schools and commercial buildings... ERDA released a study by the Mitre Corporation...

haustive of its kind by the Government... also raised the points that make many observers predict only a modest share of the market for solar heating units... The energy agency said: "The problem is intensified by the current absence of consensus standards..."

nearby 10 percent in the motor vehicle industry... A less-noticed restraining factor derives from the close alliance between solar technologies and efforts at overall energy conservation...

Up by 4.16, Ends at 999.09; Volume Rises in Broad Advance

ended From Page D1... f next year, "once again market upward..." said that the breadth and advance suggested that the assault on new high yields at hand...

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS-174, NEW LOWS-2, and various stock symbols and prices.

ACCOUNTING REVISION MILD ON BANK LOANS

Continued From Page D1... of its "exposure draft" on troubled-debt restructurings... It intends to mail more than 30,000 copies of the document throughout the financial community...

Dollar Is Mixed in Foreign Trading

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The dollar closed mixed in a narrow range on the foreign exchange markets today while the British pound closed just above \$1.70... In Frankfurt the dollar closed at 2.3560...

EX-AIDE OF MERRILL BARRED BY EXCHANGE

Continued From Page D1... Although his actions occurred more than a year ago, they were not disclosed until yesterday, almost two months after the completion of the exchange's disciplinary procedure... This procedure, as established in the constitution and rules of the Big Board...

Merger Statement

Merger Hess Adds 2 1/2... e market's broad advance, ost actively traded stocks... On the Amex, Flavioland Industries advanced 1 1/2 to 6 1/2...

A. H. Robins Revises Upward Its Dubious Payments Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — The A. H. Robins Company has revised to \$180,000 its estimate of questionable payments made by a subsidiary in an unidentified foreign country during 1973 through 1975...

Kingdom of Norway

Redemption Notice... Kingdom of Norway... Fifteen Year 5 1/2 % External Loan Bonds of 1962... NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there has been selected by lot for redemption on February 1, 1977...

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New York Stock Exchange Issues

CONSOLIDATED TRADING

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
175 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
176 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
177 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
178 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
179 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
180 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
181 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
182 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
183 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
184 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
185 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
186 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
187 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
188 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
189 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
190 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
191 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
192 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
193 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
194 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
195 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
196 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
197 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
198 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
199 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
200 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2

MARKET INDICATORS

N.Y.S.E. Index			
Index	High	Low	Change
Industrial	1020	1015	+5
Transportation	1015	1010	+5
Finance	1010	1005	+5

S.&P. Index			
Index	High	Low	Change
Industrial	1020	1015	+5
Transportation	1015	1010	+5
Finance	1010	1005	+5

Amex Index			
Index	High	Low	Change
Industrial	1020	1015	+5
Transportation	1015	1010	+5
Finance	1010	1005	+5

NASDAQ Index			
Index	High	Low	Change
Industrial	1020	1015	+5
Transportation	1015	1010	+5
Finance	1010	1005	+5

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Changes - Up			
Name	Last	Chg	Pct.
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	+1/4	+2 1/2

Most Active			
Name	Vol	Last	Chg
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar	1000	10 1/2	+1/4

Up-Down Volume

Volume	Up	Down
Advanced	1000	1000
Declined	1000	1000
Unchanged	1000	1000
Total	1000	1000

Odd-Lot Trading

Number of 100 share orders of 32,649 shares including bid orders and short.

Dow Jones Stock Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Industrials	1020	1015	1020	1015	-5
15 Utilities	1015	1010	1015	1010	-5
6 Stocks	1010	1005	1010	1005	-5

Changes - Down

Name	Last	Chg	Pct.
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2
Amstar	10 1/2	-1/4	-2 1/2

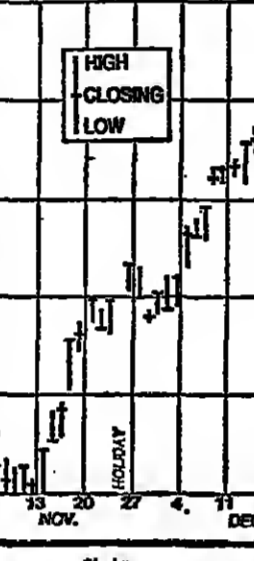
N.Y.S.E. Issues - Volume by Exchanges

Exchange	Volume
NYSE	1000
AMEX	1000
NASDAQ	1000
Total	1000

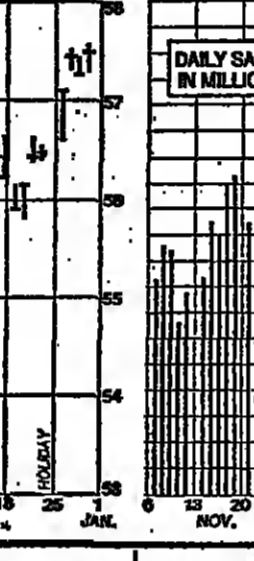
N.Y.S.E. Volume Comparisons

Year	Volume
1976	1000
1975	1000
1974	1000
1973	1000
1972	1000
1971	1000
1970	1000
1969	1000
1968	1000
1967	1000
1966	1000
1965	1000
1964	1000
1963	1000
1962	1000
1961	1000
1960	1000
1959	1000
1958	1000
1957	1000
1956	1000
1955	1000
1954	1000
1953	1000
1952	1000
1951	1000
1950	1000

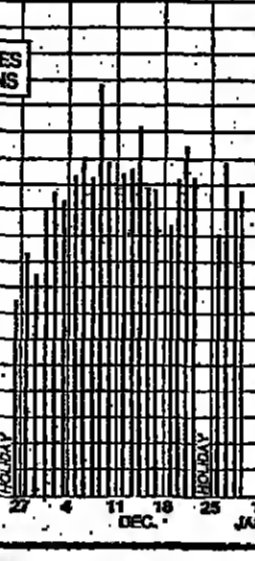
MARKET INDEX



MARKET VOLUME



12-MONTH TREND



Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
175 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
176 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
177 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
178 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
179 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
180 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
181 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
182 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
183 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
184 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
185 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
186 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
187 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
188 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
189 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
190 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
191 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
192 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
193 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
194 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
195 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
196 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
197 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
198 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
199 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
200 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
201 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
202 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
203 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
204 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
205 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
206 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
207 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
208 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
209 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
210 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
211 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
212 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
213 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
214 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
215 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
216 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
217 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
218 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
219 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
220 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
221 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
222 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
223 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
224 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
225 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
226 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
227 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
228 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
229 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
230 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
231 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
232 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
233 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
234 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
235 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
236 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
237 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
238 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
239 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
240 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
241 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
242 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
243 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
244 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
245 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
246 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
247 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
248 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
249 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
250 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
251 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
252 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
253 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
254 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
255 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
256 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
257 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
258 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
259 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
260 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
261 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
262 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
263 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
264 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
265 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
266 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
267 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
268 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
269 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
270 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17	-1/2
271 AMF Inc	17 1/2	17			

Management

Insurance Companies' Social Involvement

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Insurance companies are becoming more socially involved. The answer probably lies in the fact that it is hard to measure dollars and cents.

The insurance industry took a step toward more precise measurement about four years ago by a survey financed by the Council of Life Insurance and Insurance Association of America. The survey asked questions and community involvement of member companies.

The report, significant in that it was compiled by 36 answers from big insurance companies such as Prudential, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, shows that 748 employees were lent to government or the community, about triple the number in 1974, with most coming from the largest insurance companies in the Northeast.

The companies contributed about \$28 million to charitable and community causes, including cultural activities like libraries, museums and the performing arts, and this amount did not show a significant change from the previous year.

Said the study: "The Northeast companies reported more involvement in civic and cultural programs and neighborhood improvement programs and a substantial decrease for youth activities and safety programs."

Mr. Uim, who said that 5,000 copies of the study had been published, reported that more than 150 copies had been requested by college deans from leading business schools around the country.

"We send it regularly to the top executives of our insurance company members," he said, adding that more and more insurance companies have been naming a new type of vice president, giving him a title such as "vice president for community and social responsibility."

Such an executive's responsibility probably would entail the six areas covered by the study—community projects, contributions, employment of women and minority groups, environment and energy, individual involvement in the community and socially desirable investments.

Doremus Issues Checklist To Aid Annual Reports

With the year end, corporation financial executives think in terms of the annual report—those colorful descriptive publications covering company financial and operational activities. Stockholders and many of the nation's analysts find them useful.

Doremus & Company, a public relations concern, has just issued its second annual checklist for annual reports, free for the asking from its office at 660 Madison Avenue, New York. This checklist could be especially useful for smaller companies. As a Doremus vice president, John P. Brion, explained, most large companies begin to work on their annual reports in the fall or earlier.

"We publish this checklist to trick our clients into getting an early start on their annual report and also to persuade them to provide stockholders with more information. We're publicly held ourselves and maybe that is why we are so aware of the need," Mr. Brion said.

Prices

Advance; Ever Steady

Prices advanced on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. There was a memory of a "bullish" market, but the market was not as strong as expected. The market was steady, with a rally followed by some heavy trading. The market was steady, with a rally followed by some heavy trading. The market was steady, with a rally followed by some heavy trading.

Brighter Outlook Now Can Help In Achievement of Carter's Goals

Continued From Page D1.

Some other worthy goals at this traditional resolution-listing season: For the Carter administration: No hasty decisions, no precipitate actions on domestic programs, but more aggressiveness and leadership on international economic matters.

For businessmen: More expansiveness in capital spending and inventory to help the economic recovery along to be ready for bigger business prospects soon ahead, and to help raise productivity.

For consumers: Growing confidence because jobs and income levels are bound to improve further, but adamancy in resisting high prices for coffee or other commodities, goods and services where the inflationary premium is too high.

For labor: Continued moderation in wage demands (like this year's 3 percent rise) to help the inflationary fires banked, and furtherance of no-strike agreements such as the one with the steel industry.

For farmers: A decision to provide record crops for the third year in a row because the national economy and the world need that abundance and because other forces will work to improve farm income.

For the Federal Reserve: Continued moderation in monetary policy and no sudden shift to restrictiveness again.

A New York banker had this additional recommendation on an appropriate resolution for 1977: "The media should resolve to be more objective in their reporting on economic matters," he said. "Too many members of the press, as well as some people in the educational system, don't like business, don't like profits and don't like the government. It is the best source to provide jobs in the economy. If unbiased economic reporting isn't stressed, how can the politicians understand what is going on in the economic world and make the right decisions?"

Board Votes

of Mill at Rome, N.Y.

Severe Copper & Brass Inc. today voted to provide for a project to provide for rolling capacity and to its largest copper and brass mill in Rome, N.Y. The project was modernized and expanded with the installation of a rolling mill, plus annealing and processing equipment at a cost of \$20 million. The new plant will increase capacity for copper and brass products.

Prices to Farmers Up 3% in Month

Continued From Page D1.

Prices of a family's food bill. As of Dec. 15, the report said, farm prices of all commodities averaged 4 percent below a year ago.

Prices that farmers pay to meet expenses, meanwhile, rose 1 percent from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 and were 6 percent above a year ago.

Consequently, the Dec. 15 "parity ratio" which relates farm prices and expenses was 68 percent, compared with 66 percent on Nov. 15 and 74 percent on Dec. 15, 1975.

A 100 percent ratio theoretically means

Companies Report Their Earnings

Company	1975	1974
OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS (N)	\$17,700,000	\$17,000,000
FREDERICKS OF HOLLYWOOD (O)	\$5,416,000	\$5,429,000
SEABOARD WORLD AIRLINES (O)	\$12,229,000	\$12,229,000
KEY (A)	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
KILLICK & SOFFA (INDUSTRIES) (O)	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
ORANGE-CO (N)	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
UNIVAR (N)	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000

Rail Freight Traffic Up 23.3%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The Association of American Railroads reported today that freight traffic on United States railroads during the latest week totaled an estimated 12.1 billion ton-miles, 23.3 percent above the corresponding week a year ago. Carloadings in the same period totaled 346,560 cars, 18.9 percent above last year.

Store Sales Up in Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The Department of Commerce reported today that department store sales last week were an estimated \$2.809 billion, up 32 percent from the year-earlier \$2.136 billion. Total retail store sales were about \$12.731 billion, up 8 percent from last year's \$11.748 billion.

SPILL RAISES FEAR OF OIL LEASE DELAY

Continued From Page D1.

of the Georges Bank tracts from the ocean refinery—up to 400 miles. Storing the oil offshore and moving it by tanker is the "cheapest" method, Mr. Shirley said, and because there is no refinery complex adjacent to the Georges Bank, a long pipeline to New Jersey is "probably not viable."

The industry maintains, however, that unlike the poorly maintained Argo Merchant, tankers used to move Georges Bank oil would be United States-flag vessels carefully equipped under more stringent American regulations.

In addition, experts suggest that accidents could be avoided by tighter regulations covering such requirements as double hulls, more careful safety procedures, frequent inspections, and increased liability for the operator.

"If people who use oil want to pay more for American-flag tankers, then these improvements could come to pass," said Jerome Milgram, associate professor of ocean engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "There's tremendous industry resistance."

Mr. Milgram said that while better navigational equipment and crew training might have avoided the Argo Merchant mishap, once the accident occurred, the "oil spill would have spilled" even with a double hull. Mr. Train believes that "the constant movement back and forth to the Georges Bank would inevitably produce some spills."

Oil officials say that more than \$1 million of oil spill equipment has been stored at Davisville, R.I., by Clean Atlantic to fight oil spills, but Mr. Shirley, chairman of the group, concedes that "I don't know of any piece of equipment effective in over-6-foot seas."

Legal Action Threatened

The Interior Department currently plans to continue moving toward a Georges Bank lease sale. Comments at the hearings earlier in the month—before the spill—which ironically focused on concerns over how the oil would be transported and over clean-up techniques, will be incorporated into a final environmental impact statement.

Mr. Klein and others have already suggested that they will take legal action, if necessary, to force a postponement of the sale.

In a related development, the American Petroleum Institute reported yesterday that conditions could make possible retail price cuts of from \$20 to \$40 a unit. In announcing the reduction, the company said this move in January and the first quarter was being made in an effort to stimulate television sales.

"The color television industry should sell at least 850,000 units to consumers in January, but we are confident that an even higher sales level can be reached in January based on an extremely strong fourth quarter," said Jack K. Sauter, division vice president-marketing.

Three new XL-100 console models have been introduced by RCA for the first quarter and prices have been reduced on eight existing color TV models in both the XL-100 and Color-Trak segments of the line.

Defect in Police Cars Feared

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said today 1969 Ford and Mercury cars built for police use have a possible safety defect in the front wheel spindles. An agency hearing has been scheduled for Feb. 3 on the possible defect.

Advertising

Growth in Radio Copy Research

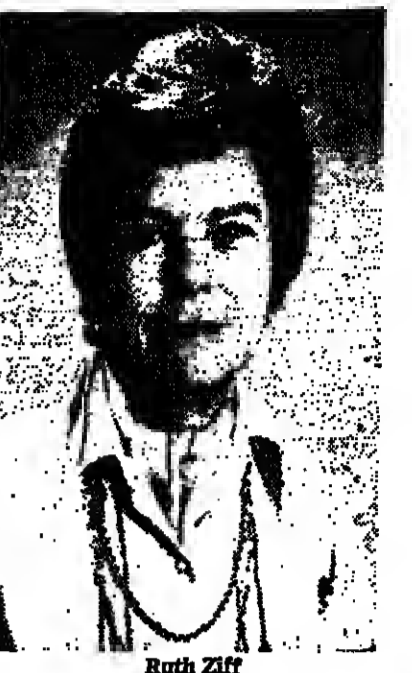
By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

All that agency and advertiser talk about finding alternative media to high-priced television is not just idle chatter.

Reports from the field indicate serious interest in the pictureless broadcast medium by advertisers that all but discarded radio as soon as TV collected a mass audience.

And along with the growing interest in radio there is apparently a growing interest in radio copy research, that is, pretesting advertising before it is aired.

Ted Brew, president of Radio Recall Research, Cranbury, N.J., says the growth of his business in the last six to nine months has been "incredible."



Ruth Ziff

Alfred Ochmer, president of the Shrader, Research and Rating Service, has had a similar experience.

Both men agree with Lee Morganlander, vice president-director of research at the Radio Advertising Bureau, that radio copy testing has lagged behind television's probably because of the differences in the dollars involved.

The costs of TV commercial production and TV commercial time are so high that advertisers are willing to spend money to insure that what they put on the air is the most effective advertising they can get.

So the rise in interest in radio copy testing might indicate plans for much larger investments, or the greater sophistication of the advertisers now considering the medium.

Although a number of firms are prepared to do radio copy testing, Ruth Ziff, senior vice president and director of research and marketing services at Doyle Dane Bernbach, says, "Nobody has really found a method for testing radio—although several techniques are used."

She noted that these included a "roadblocking" system of buying identical time slots on a number of leading stations for the same commercial then calling consumers 24 hours later to find out who listened to those stations and how well the spots were remembered. Another method is to call consumers, play commercials to them and then call them back to check the recall. And finally, there is setting up a situation in an office or trailer, inviting consumers in on some pretense, exposing them to radio and then questioning them about it.

There are no firms using the first method, the on-air testing, according to Mr. Morganlander. Most use variations of the third system, which Mrs. Ziff considers "not natural enough."

So her department has come up with another variation: one that uses a penny-arcade driver testing machine. The person being tested sits behind the wheel, looking at some film footage of Jersey streets and roads shot by the agency while a "car radio" pours out a mixture of music and advertising messages.

"It's a situation we feel is quite realistic," said Mrs. Ziff.

After an eight-minute "drive," the respondent is questioned on a long list of irrelevant matters before the advertising ever comes up.

The intent of the test is not to discover how persuasive a commercial is but rather its attention-getting qualities and memorability. The system itself was tested at a Massapequa, L.I., shopping center with 200 consumers who heard a number of spots selected by agency experts for their intrusiveness or lack of it. Mrs. Ziff considers the system operable.

Now she can devote more time to new methods for evaluating television and newspaper advertising, Happy New Year.

Y&R Executive Changes

John J. McNamara, a senior vice president who has been in charge of new business at Young & Rubicam, New York, has been named its director of client services, which puts him second in command to Alexander Kroll, managing director. He is replacing James K. Makriannes, executive vice president, who in addition to running major accounts will run an agency division designed to establish internal communications for clients.

Taking over on new business, politely called business development, is Peter Georgescu, formerly of the New York

'Sweeps' Report Published

For the second time the Advertising Research Foundation has made public an analysis of the November "sweeps" done by A. C. Nielsen and Arbitron, a subsidiary of Control Data. It is during these sweeps, conducted to determine the audience share of each network during each time period, that the networks throw out the best programming available.

That's why during November you frequently found yourself torn between two or more programs in the same time slot and in December you wondered whether you should bother watching. The advertising business calls the practice "hyping."

The ARF report, prepared by Nielsen to foundation specifications, is designed to help buyers of spot television who purchase local time between network programs by giving them the average ratings and hyped ratings for each network in each half-hour segment during prime time.

El Producto Goes to Print

El Producto from Consolidated Cigar has pulled out of television advertising, at least for the moment, and is promoting itself totally in print.

Newspaper advertising began last month in Sunday supplements and run of press in 15 major markets. Magazine advertising will be added January through March in Time, Newsweek, Sports Illustrated and Playboy, which is sort of a black version of Playboy.

El Producto is being promoted through Compton Advertising, a cigar that has benefited from an investment of more than \$1 million for improvement—including a new "marble head" construction, a rounded "smoking end" and a new filler and wrapper blend.

New Client for Ted Bates

There is a report from a reliable source that Ted Bates & Company is ending an excellent year with a new client, Continental Hair Products, which makes the Conair line of hair-care accessories and appliances. The account, which has been at Delta Feminine, Travisano & Partners, bills around \$1 million, almost all of which has been spent in spot television.

An Essential and Moving Ad

If Ed Lewis, publisher of Essence magazine, wants to see how his latest advertising investment is working, he just looks out the window. You can do that when your windows are on Times Square and your advertising is running on Spectacular, the colorful new moving sign that recently joined the Great White Way. Mr. Lewis could even see the hall drop if he worked late tonight and craned his neck.

People

Wayne Lachman, director of broadcast production, and Howard Kazin, director of media promotion, to senior vice president at Richard E. Manoff Inc.

WHO WOULD WANT TO LIVE IN A WORLD WHERE THERE WAS NO PIPER CHAMPAGNE?

Buying? Whatever the shape, whatever the size, take your pick of pedigreed dogs from the big selection advertised in The New York Times Sports Pages every Thursday and Sunday. Selling? Call (212) 633-5311 between 9 A.M. and 5:30 P.M., to place your advertisement.

RENFIELD IMPORTERS LTD. NY

April, 1976

American Stock Exchange

CONSOLIDATED TRADING

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1976

Amex Volume Comparisons

Day's Sales: 3,179,920
 Wednesday's Sales: 4,439,336
 1976 to Date: 272,442,220

Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
ZAB								

Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
ZAB								

Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
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Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
ZAB								

Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
ZAB								

Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
ZAB								

NY, DECEMBER 30, 1976

Chicago Board

Stock	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC								
DEF								
GHI								
JKL								
MNO								
PQR								
STU								
VWX								
YZA								
BCD								
EFG								
HIJ								
KLM								
NOP								
QRS								
TUV								
WXY								
ZAB								

Trading in Stock Options

Option	Price	Vol.	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC										
DEF										
GHI										
JKL										
MNO										
PQR										
STU										
VWX										
YZA										
BCD										
EFG										
HIJ										
KLM										
NOP										
QRS										
TUV										
WXY										
ZAB										

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1976

Philadelphia

Option	Price	Vol.	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC										
DEF										
GHI										
JKL										
MNO										
PQR										
STU										
VWX										
YZA										
BCD										
EFG										
HIJ										
KLM										
NOP										
QRS										
TUV										
WXY										
ZAB										

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1976

Pacific

Option	Price	Vol.	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC										
DEF										
GHI										
JKL										
MNO										
PQR										
STU										
VWX										
YZA										
BCD										
EFG										
HIJ										
KLM										
NOP										
QRS										
TUV										
WXY										
ZAB										

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1976

American

Option	Price	Vol.	High	Low	1976 High	1976 Low	1975 High	1975 Low	1974 High	1974 Low
ABC										
DEF										
GHI										
JKL										
MNO										
PQR										
STU										
VWX										
YZA										
BCD										
EFG										
HIJ										
KLM										
NOP										
QRS										
TUV										
WXY										
ZAB										

These shares will be sold at a price of \$10.00 per share in the first offering and at a price of \$12.00 per share in the second offering. The shares will be sold in two offerings of 100,000 shares each. The first offering will be held on January 1, 1977 and the second offering will be held on January 15, 1977. The shares will be sold to the public through a syndicate of underwriters. The syndicate consists of the following firms: ABC, DEF, GHI, JKL, MNO, PQR, STU, VWX, YZA, BCD, EFG, HIJ, KLM, NOP, QRS, TUV, WXY, ZAB. The syndicate will be led by ABC. The shares will be sold at a price of \$10.00 per share in the first offering and at a price of \$12.00 per share in the second offering. The shares will be sold in two offerings of 100,000 shares each. The first offering will be held on January 1, 1977 and the second offering will be held on January 15, 1977. The shares will be sold to the public through a syndicate of underwriters. The syndicate consists of the following firms: ABC, DEF, GHI, JKL, MNO, PQR, STU, VWX, YZA, BCD, EFG, HIJ, KLM, NOP, QRS, TUV, WXY, ZAB. The syndicate will be led by ABC.

Challenge in the City: Existing Housing



Edgar A. Lampert

...the city, the... at all... resuscitate... is "ex... almost... if new... Mayor... permit... decay... estate and... enor... construction... New... is no... between... ability... between... of... has... this... the... different... has not... announcement... entirely fur... modern apart... is a... these sub... planning purp... specific locat... ways for housi... The Federal sub... program, known... benefits do not... ally don't in two... — Washington... and Crown... the city and the... York City Com... Corporation have... housing rehabilita... through a... private sector that... in urban housing... play... that the city suf... mechanism that... the rent roll... rehabilitated. In... to rely on... enters an antiquat... office accus... authorizing long... relation—item-by... "major capital... bureaucracy alone... disincentive for... ments to boilers... ide, government... method of insur... that is above... all value of the... of Edgar A... vice president of... vation Corpora... and Washington... has had to ex-... 36 loans... never been slow... created such a... York City. Re... insurance Corpora... guaranteeing of... the casualties... these techniques... habilitate housi... and Washington... essentially sound... are still attrac...

...five to tenants. The revised monthly rents are generally \$30 a year for a two-bedroom apartment, affordable by a family earning about \$12,000 a year. If an effective method of rent restructuring were available, Mr. Lampert said, this type of apartment upgrading would be usable throughout large areas of the city. The tenants have not been dislocated, but there has not been significant modernization of the apartments themselves. Tenants pay higher rents for subsidized building improvements, most of which they do not see. The Preservation Corporation's experience indicates that this system of property improvement will work best if it is run by an office with authority to restructure rents, grant tax treatment and administer Section 8 subsidies. There is still the question of housing rehabilitation as a quasi-public body or a tax base itself. Does housing mean that the city must continue to give away its tax base? Mr. Lampert said that the city must find a mechanism to provide rent supplements for need and full taxation for all. Dr. George Stierlieb, director of the Center for Urban Policy Research at Rutgers University, "rather than tax abatement for all and a little Federal sub...

Products Stir Trade Hopes

...of trade talks because of their importance in the "final package" that will conclude the negotiations. Washington, however, rejects the contention of the developing countries that they can not say what they can give in exchange for concessions made to them in any one sector before they can derive the overall benefits they are to derive from the negotiations. Washington says it has offered concessions on 150 items in the proposal products sector. Imports of these items accounted for \$1 billion of the United States 1974 trade bill.

can Stock Exchange

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists various stock market data.

GRAINS & FEEDS

WHEAT

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists wheat market data.

CORN

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists corn market data.

OATS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists oats market data.

SOYBEANS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists soybeans market data.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists soybean oil market data.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists soybean meal market data.

WHEAT

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists wheat market data.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE (Feeder)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Finisher)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Calf)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Heifer)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Cow)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Bull)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Yearling)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Heifer)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Cow)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Bull)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Yearling)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Heifer)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

CATTLE (Cow)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

Prices of Commodity Futures

Thursday, December 30, 1976

CATTLE (Live Beef)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cattle market data.

PORK BELLIES (Frozen)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists pork market data.

HOGS (Live)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists hog market data.

ICEO BROILERS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists broiler market data.

FOODS

SUGAR

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists sugar market data.

COFFEE

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists coffee market data.

EGGS (Shell)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists egg market data.

POTATOES (Maine)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists potato market data.

ORANGE JUICE (Frozen Conc.)

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists orange juice market data.

COCOA

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cocoa market data.

WOOD

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists wood market data.

LUMBER

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists lumber market data.

PLYWOOD

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists plywood market data.

CASH PRICES

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cash prices market data.

OPEN INTEREST

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists open interest market data.

AMSTERDAM

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Amsterdam market data.

BRUSSELS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Brussels market data.

JOHANNESBURG

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Johannesburg market data.

PARIS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Paris market data.

SYDNEY

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Sydney market data.

FIBERS

COTTON

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists cotton market data.

WOOL

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists wool market data.

METAL

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists metal market data.

GOLD

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists gold market data.

SILVER

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists silver market data.

PALLADIUM

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists palladium market data.

PLATINUM

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists platinum market data.

U.S. SILVER COINS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists silver coins market data.

LOAN METAL MARKET

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists loan metal market data.

AMSTERDAM

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Amsterdam market data.

BRUSSELS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Brussels market data.

JOHANNESBURG

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Johannesburg market data.

PARIS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Paris market data.

SYDNEY

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Sydney market data.

TOKYO

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists Tokyo market data.

FOREIGN STOCK INDEX

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists foreign stock index market data.

MONEY

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists money market data.

GOLD

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists gold market data.

FOREIGN STOCK INDEX

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists foreign stock index market data.

MONEY

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Net. Lists money market data.

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